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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,546—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1895.

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PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th Nov.
† GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
P.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5307	R. F. Briscoe	28th "
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	18th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
P.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
P.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th "
† GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	15th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
P.V.L. GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5307	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
P.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th "
P.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipp to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked P M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. R. RUBATTINO..... 12th Dec. 1895.
S.S. Doc. BALDUINO ..... 9th Jan. 1896.

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1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1895

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. BOOLDANA	2,899	On or about the 30th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st October, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward Bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 7, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,122 tons, on the 30th November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 30th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 5th December, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about the 3rd December, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, about the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, about the 7th December, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE S. S. "BUSCHIR," from BUSREH, BUSHIRE, and BUNDER ABBAS, has ARRIVED and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for the Captain's COUNTERSIGNATURE, at the Offices of HAJEE ESMAIL HAJER ALLANA, Esq., Masjid Bunder, and to TAKE DELIVERY respective GOODS without delay.
All claims must be presented for settlement before the Vessel leaves this Port, otherwise they will not be entertained.
H. VENATOR,
S.S. "Buschir."

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.
The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—
BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA. BELASIS ROAD.
POONA. ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.
The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form or ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPIRITS IN CASKS OR JARS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED BRANDS.

	Cash. Per Imp. Gall. Rs. A.	Credit. Per Imp. Gall. Rs. A.
HIGHLAND MALT	13 4	14 12
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	12 4	13 12
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	16 12	18 12
OLD IRISH	12 4	13 12
DRY UNSWEETENED GIN	13 12	15 4
LONDON OLD TOM	13 12	15 4

These Brands can be had in Small Casks of about 8 galls. at a reduction on the above Prices.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and

CHRISTMAS

Sent by an early Mail in order to reach England and America in time.

A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order.

AND

NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

CUMBALLA HILL, KEMP AND CO., LD., BYCULLA.

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JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-8.	Rs. 4.	FROM Rs. 3.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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THE ARMY

USE OUR
LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS
AND
SODA WATER MACHINES,
IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
IN PEACE,
AND IN WAR,
THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION,
IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN THE CHIN HILLS.
THE SOLDIERS SWEAR BY THEM.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT 'XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:

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THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD ARE BLUTHNER'S.

BLUTHNER'S GRANDS,
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BLUTHNER'S ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT PIANO IS THE QUEEN OF INSTRUMENTS.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FOR LADIES.
FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR CHILDREN.
CALL AND SEE OUR LARGE, VARIED, AND MODERATELY PRICED STOCK.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

CHOICEST ASSORTMENT IN BOMBAY.

	Re.	a.
Packets of 12 Choice Cards	0	4
Packets of 16 Superior Cards	0	8
Packets of 16 very Choice Cards	1	0

Single Cards, An. 1 to Re. 1-0 eahc.

Christmas Numbers, Re. 1-0 each.
BLACK AND WHITE, GRAPHIC,
PEARS' ANNUAL, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
SKETCH, SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

CHRISTMAS GOODS

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AND Orders are Registered for XMAS CARDS, TOYS, CRACKERS, SWEETS, XMAS PRESENTS of every description, WINES, STORES, &c., &c.

A Selected Supply of HAMS is expected by Next Mail, for which we are registering orders. Send your orders early to prevent disappointment.

Goods for Constituents up and down the Coast can be forwarded by Coasting Steamers twice weekly.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peith City.
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL,
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADRAS RACES.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the First Spring Meeting to be held on the 14th, 16th, and 18th January, 1896, CLOSE on MONDAY next, the 2nd December, 1895.

W. E. KERRICK, CAPTAIN, R.A.,
for Honorary Secretary, Madras Races.

NOTICE is hereby given that KRISHNA-RAO NARAYEN RANE, has contracted to SELL to the Undersigned his vacant piece of Foras freehold Paddy Land, situate at Dadar, Hussali, East of the Lady Jamsetjee Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue on the name of his wife Luxmibai, now deceased, under old No. 68, new No. G-12875 and new survey No. 5-1277, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 3670. Street No. 32, Dadar Road, containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the land of Nanabhai Dinanath Pingle, on the South by the land of Janardhan Damodhar Kolatkar, on the East by the Tulsi Pipe Line and Road, and on the West by the land of Jeewan Dhondjee Dhuru and others.

All persons having any claim to this property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his address given below, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims if any and the same will be considered to have been waived.

CASSINATH DEWJEE DHURU,
30, Baboola Tank Road, Umerkhadi, Bombay, 25th November, 1895.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE following is the Prospectus for the next Exhibition of the Society which will be opened early in FEBRUARY, 1896 :—

SUBJECTS.	PRIZE-GIVERS.
1. For the best Landscape in any medium.	The Society's Gold Medals. (Value Rs. 119 each).
2. For the best Figure subject in any medium.	
3. For the best Painting of Flowers or Still-life, in Oil-colours.	
4. For the best Painting of Flowers or Still-life, in Water-colours.	
5. For the best Painting in Monochrome (any medium).	
6. For the best pair of Sketches in Oil-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in.	
7. For the best pair of Sketches in Water-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in.	The Society's Silver Medals.
8. For the best Drawing in Pastel, Black or Coloured Crayons.	
9. For the best Architectural Drawing.	
10. For the best Model in any material.	
11. For the best Photograph, printed by any process.	
12. For the best Delhi Painting on Ivory.	
13. For the best Picture in the Exhibition (Rs. 150).	His Excellency the Governor.
14. For the best Landscape in Oil-colours (Rs. 100).	Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney.
15. For the best Landscape in Water-colours (Indian subject) (Rs. 100).	
16. For the best Picture in Oil-colours by a Native of India (Rs. 75).	His Highness Sir Takhtsinjee, G. C. S. I., Maharajah of Bhavnagar.
17. For the best Model in Plaster or "Terra-Cotta" by a Native of India (Rs. 75).	
18. For the best Picture in Water-colours by a Native of India (Rs. 50).	
19. For the best Figure-painting in Water-colours (Rs. 70).	The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court.
20. For the best Figure-painting in Oil-colours (Rs. 50).	Some Members of the Bombay Bar.
21. For the best Portrait in Oil or Water-colours (Rs. 100).	The "Times of India."
22. For the best Seascape in any medium (Rs. 100).	Mr. George Cotton.
23. For the best Sketch in Oil or Water-colours by a Native Lady, or in default drawn by any Lady (Rs. 50).	Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula.
24. For the best Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amateur (Rs. 50).	Mr. Ardesir Sorabjee Camdin.
25. For the best Copy of a Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amateur (Rs. 50).	
26. For the best Figure-painting in Oil in which surprise, anger, and contempt of a lady are shown at their highest pitch (Rs. 50).	Mr. J. V. Bhaisett.
27. For the best Figure-painting in Oil; subject—Brave action of a lady (Rs. 50).	
28. For the best Picture in Oil; subject—An Indian lady of ancient times in distress (Rs. 50).	Mr. Karim Nensey.
29. For the best Picture in any medium of an Indian Street Scene (Rs. 50).	Some Pleaders of the High Court.
30. For the best Painting of Animal-life in Oil or Water-colours (Rs. 50).	
31. For the best Set of six Photographs other than Portraits, negatives not less than 8½ by 6½ in., taken and printed by any process since the date of the last Exhibition by an Amateur in India (Album or Views) (Rs. 50).	Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I.
32. For the best Picture in Oils by a Native Student of an Art School in India (Rs. 30).	Surrosh K. R. Cama (in memory of his mother, Mrs. K. R. Cama).
33. For the best Painting in Oil or Water-colours of a Shrine, Temples or Bathing Ghaut (Rs. 50).	The Chief Judge and Judges of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.
34. For the best Picture by a Lady who has not taken another prize (Rs. 50).	Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia, C.I.E.
35. For the best Architectural Drawing of any building in India (Rs. 50).	
36. For the best Sketch of any part of Bombay (Rs. 50).	Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata.
37. For the best Drawing in black and white (Rs. 50).	
38. For the best Original Drawing in pen and ink (Rs. 50).	Mr. E. Wimbridge.
39. For the best Picture in any medium by a Hindu of the Bombay Presidency (Rs. 50).	Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram.
40. For the best Picture in any medium of a Hindu or Mussulman Building in India (Rs. 50).	Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S.
41. For the best Picture of Fruit, or Flowers, or Still-life in Water-colours (Rs. 50).	Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
42. For the best Picture drawn by a Student of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay (Rs. 30).	Mr. Vajeshankar Gavrishankar (in commemoration of the late Mr. Gavrishankar Udeyshankar, C. S. I., Dewan of Bhavnagar).
43. For the best Picture drawn by a Native Lady, or in default drawn by any Lady (Rs. 40).	
44. For the best Work by a local artist in Wood Engraving done on the Photo-zinco Process (Rs. 50).	The "Rast Goftar."
45. For the best Work by a Native of India in Lithograph printed in colours (Rs. 30).	Mr. K. N. Kabraji.
46. For the best Photograph by an Amateur (Rs. 40).	Messrs. Babajee Sakharam & Co.
47. For a Photo of a Hindu Ceremony by a Native of India (Rs. 30).	Mr. Tribhuy a n d a s Mangaldas Nathoobhoy.
48. For the best Photograph by a Native Girl or Boy (Rs. 30).	Mr. Noormah o m e d Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
49. For the best Photograph by an Amateur of a Landscape or Seascape (Rs. 30).	Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurji and Co.
50. For the best Photograph by an Amateur of a Figure or Group of Figures or of an Animal or Group of Animals (Rs. 50).	The Bombay Art Society.
51. For the best Photograph by an Amateur of Architecture (Rs. 50).	The Bombay Art Society.
52. For the best Set of four quarter-plate Photographs entirely the work of an Amateur (Rs. 20).	The Honorary Secretary.

For further particulars and for prospectus and general rules apply to Professor O. V. MULLER, Hony. Secy., Elphinstone College, or to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ABRICOTINA.

THE BEST KNOWN LIQUEUR OF THE DAY!

USED AT CLUBS AND MASSES.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The SALE of Messrs. Mugondas and Jeramdas' stock-in-trade at No. 51, Medows Street, consisting of jewellery, such as diamonds, pearls, emeralds, rubies, and sapphire rings, necklace, bracelets, necktie pins, &c., will be resumed TO-DAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished dining, drawing, office, and bed-room furniture of the latest design, and best workmanship made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suits, mirror backed sofa, dining and drawing-room cabinets, chiffoniers, handsome single, double, and treble door bevelled glass almyras, ottoman, revolving pigeon-hole office tables, easy and light reclining and revolving chairs, wardrobes, sideboards, teapoys, card-table, dumbwaiter, book and show cases, one Madras pattern travelling coach, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.

By order of the Presidency Paymaster—

A lot of office furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, time-pieces, clock, and cash-box, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.

1 second-hand English-built and mail phaeton, with folding steps in good order.

1 strong palanquin office shigram, with a grey waler horse and harness.

1 country-bred chesnut pony, 5 years, quiet in saddle and harness.

1 second-hand strong landau with horse and harness.

1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 handsome grey arab pony about 13-1, 5 years, quiet in saddle and harness, has been never sick or sorry.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLE, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Mr. Ali Bin Ameer, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m, sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of the late Mr. KUMBER BIN ALI.

25 horses and ponies consisting of chargers, racers, hunters, hacks, trappers, and polo ponies.

The horses will be on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nagdevi Street, Nakhoda Mohla, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Gunny Cassum, consisting of glass, crockery, and plated-ware, handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Persian and Brussels' carpets, rich table ornaments, stoves, iron fire-proof, safes, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the Sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 29, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Rampart Row, above the offices of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and close to the office of the P. and O. Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full-sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thureton, with improved cushions by John Roberts, with pool and pyramid balls, cues, marking board, six-light gas lamps complete, folding harmonium, pictures, China and Japanese flower vases, lamps by Hink's and Ditmar's, Brussels' carpets, &c., the property of GEORGE SERVICE, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chunam Kiln Road, near Grant Road, opposite the David Sassoon Reformatory, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned ebonised cottage pianoforte, by S. Rose and Co., brass bedstead, pictures, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, Hink's lamps, &c., the property of W. CHARPIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 folding harmonium.
1 square pianoforte by Rose & Co.

By order of Mr. Hurjibhoy Jamsetjee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Badshaw & Co.—

39 S B B & Co. ½—2 cases 25 khaki drill.
N L 1320—2 bales Oxford regular goods.
32 S B B & Co. ½—2 cases white satin drill.
H V 1210 3—1 case umbrellas.
955 S M Co. 1—1 case sewing machine needles.
759 B S & Co. ½—2 packages stationery.
791 " 3—1 case watches, &c.
63 B & Co. 2½3—2 cases burnars.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham,
1 second-hand strong landau.
1 light second-hand dogcart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AND YARN, AT THE HOPE MILLS, DELESLE ROAD, CHINCHPOOGLY.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Hope Mills, on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m.—

A quantity of water-damaged cotton in process, being salvage from the card-room of the mill.

Also by order of the Insurance Office concerned—

A quantity of yarn of the feeling-room, damaged by water.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHOLAPORE.

On THURSDAY, the 12th proximo, at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Charles Frederick Unger, and another, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the powers of Sale contained in two indentures of mortgage, dated the 30th day of May, 1892, the following property, viz. :—

All that building borne on the return of the Public Works Department as the harness room and farriers forge in the old Cavalry Lines at Sholapore, together with the land surrounding the same now in the possession of the mortgagees, or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made to Messrs. Bland and Noble, the solicitors for the mortgagees, at their office, in Medows Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

On account of the Manufacturer—

1 new church har monium, with latest improvements,
1 new saloon h armonium, with latest improvements,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 29, 1895.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOVES, COPPRAS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the godown of Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub, on account of the concerned, ex s. s. "Ajmere" :—

About 140 bales damaged cloves.

43 bags	"	cloves and cloves stems.
17 "	"	coppras.
1 case	"	kuchukdas.
6 bags	"	cloves stems.
28 cases	"	passengers' luggage.
1 bale	"	bark.
5 bags	"	zinc.
3 bundles	"	gunny bags.
1 case	"	iron.
1 bundle	"	chabadi.
40 bags	"	zinc, copper, and brass, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 29, 1895.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, BYCICLE, JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, round, writing, dressing, washing, dining, and pier tables, sideboards, mirror-door almyras, chest of drawers, semi-grand square piano in good order, halstands, musical box, cabinets, cloth presses, bycicle, pictures, double and single bedsteads.

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

10 silver hunting and open-face watches.
2 gold watches.
3 diamond rings.
1 gold locket.
2 gold chains.
1 gold brooch with coin.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, November 29, 1895.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22, 1895. Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO POONA ON FRIDAYS.

WITH reference to the Notice, dated the twenty-second of May last, the public are advised that the SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN which now leaves Bombay at 17-30 o'clock on FRIDAYS only for Poona, will be DISCONTINUED on and after FRIDAY next, the 29th instant.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1895.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY Co., LD.

NOTICE.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is prepared to receive Tenders for STEEL SCRAP, comprised of Carriage and Wagon Springs about 170 tons, up to the 15th December, 1895. The Rates tendered to be per ton of 20 cwts. delivered free on rails at any Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. No other terms will be entertained.

Tenders to be addressed to the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, C.P.

Tenderers are to deposit Rs. 100 with the Auditor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, C. P., as Earnest Money to be forfeited to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, in event of failure to complete the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Nagpur, C. P., 12th Nov., 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1896, estimated at 225 Tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th November, 1895.

NOTICE.

ACCORDING to AGREEMENT 7th October, 1895, per MR. A. F. TURNER, Solicitor, I have exclusively taken in hand the MANAGEMENT of the Firm, E. TAURINES, Photographer, 67, Medows Street.

All Payments and Deliveries are therefore to be made directly to me, and no discharge will be binding unless Signed by me, or by my duly constituted Attorney, Mr. ALFRED POLIDORI. Any other discharge being a forgery, will be prosecuted accordingly.—Bombay, 27th November, 1895.

A CONROY,
Partner in the Firm of E. Taurines.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of SURPLUS and UNSERVICEABLE STORES, consisting of Steel Sleepers, Old Rail Pieces, Tools of Kinds, Timber, and other Miscellaneous Articles will be held at the General Stores, Hubli, on the 5th proximo, at 9-30 A.M., and at Bangalore Depot, on the 12th proximo, at 1 P.M. Terms strictly Cash.

The Special Rate of one-fifth of a pie per maund per mile will be allowed over the S. M. Railway Lines for the Carriage of Materials purchased, for 30 days from date of Sale.

H. WEIR,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 25th November, 1895.

CEYLON FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.

SAMPLES FREE.

SANDAL CAPSULES

TRADE MARK "SAVARESSE."

ALSO Copaiba. Made with Membrane. The ONLY Capsules not made of Gelatine. Cure Urethral Complaints.

SOLD by all First Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

BEADED PASSEMENTERIES.
JEWELLED Do.
JET Do.
JEWELLED, STEEL, & JET BUTTONS,
LACE, COLLARS, & FICHUS.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness to the complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swelling of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,46,454

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BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under :—

12 Months ..... 3½ per cent.
6 Months ..... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	6,000,000	= Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	4,500,000	= " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	3,928,000	= " 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS :—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Depos

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	125,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,465
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial Bk. Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 25,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	174
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	610
Anglo-Indian	1,215	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay Uniced	900	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay Neotsel Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,225
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	900
Dalmahoy S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Dosunaught Mills	600	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 x Rs15	670 xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	475
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	680
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	460
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,225 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	675
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	190
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,060 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	770
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	350	Nil	200
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Loopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	258
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,060
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,125
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	360
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gunny bags)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	495
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,340
Meagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	160
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,225
Myore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 44	...
Mofatraj Kalis	7,778	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	430
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	740
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	1,240
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,660
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	205
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	290
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	630
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	640
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvdRs30	810
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venkshunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	590
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	620
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,000
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	& 18	...	do.	320

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,37
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	150
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowoogur City Press & Manfg Co Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton Brouf's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150 x d
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	140
Colaba	600	200	200	12	190
East India	500	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	325 xd
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,250
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
French	150	8,500	500	25+30	1,000
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	43
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	450	450	Rs4	450 xd
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	97½ xd
Morvadi Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	350
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	500
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	490 xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	132½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Seacon	300	500	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co, Ld	370	200	all	12	200
Vakhari	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs63	310

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / 1,750}	100	100	15 / 7½	365
Back Bay Baths	503	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	134
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,725
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,680
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	3,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	356
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Makarsee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	151
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	104
Port Canning Co	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Soondy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	80	1,095
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	117
Telegraphs Co	9,200	25	100	dvdRe1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-15 Nom.
Old Leaf	"	28-2 "
Bank, Bar Gold, old	"	27-10 "
Do. do. new	"	27-8
American Bar Gold	"	27-11
Bombay Bar Gold	"	27-10
Sovereigns	"	17-5½
Do. Dreamer	"	17-8
Silver T	"	90
Do. 1/2	"	90-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Maharani Ice Company, Armenian Lane, 3 p.m.
University Intermediate Examination result.
Clover Club: Quadrille Party, Town Hall.
Dance, Connaught Club, Byculla.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Service in Bowen Church (specially for young men), 8 p.m.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury (who are not serving in the case under trial) need not attend at the High Court, this morning.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ilcafee entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Persia entered the dock on Wednesday and the steamer Matiana yesterday; the steamer Ravenna left it yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice, at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be races to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, for yachts and ships' boats as usual. Entries close, at noon, to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Sind, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, Saturday.

MAHOMEDAN FAIRS.—The annual Mahim Fair will commence on Sunday, at Mahim, and will continue for seven days.—The annual Jamali Mohalla Fair takes place, to-day, at Pydhownie.

LECTURE.—A meeting in connection with the Lad Mandal will be held in the Mulji Jetha Kapad Bazaar Hall, at 8-30, this evening, when Mr. Hiralal Brijbhukhandas Shroff, B.A., will deliver an address on "Eternal Happiness," in Gujerati.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Baloo Visram, a Hindu lad, aged twelve, was, on Wednesday, conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fractured wrist, caused by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a hack victoria at Bhuleshwar. The vehicle was driven away after the accident.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5 o'clock:—

March	With Merry Voices	
	Singing	Mallandaine.
Overture	Zanetta	Auber.
Selection	A Gaiety Girl	Sidney Jones.
Polka	Dragoons	Fahrbach.
Reminiscences of England		Godfrey.
Valse	Annie	Florence Horton.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MALICIOUS COMPLAINT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Lukhmie a married woman, aged twenty, charged Mana Jaitha with attempting to indecently assault her, and Behari Badoolal, with abetment of the offence. Mr. Bejonji, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The defence was that the party were at variance, and the present charge was brought with a view to annoy the defendants. The magistrate discharged accused, and fined prosecutrix Rs. 25 for making a malicious complaint, ordering the amount of the fine, if recovered, to be awarded to the defendants as compensation.

THE MAHIM MURDER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances touching the death of a Goanese widow, named Annie Paulo Fernandes, aged forty-six, lately an ayah in the employ of a Parsee family at Grant Road, who was alleged to have been murdered by one Joaquim Rozario Fernandes, on the afternoon of the 20th instant, and whose dead body was found lying, with throat cut, in a lane, off Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim. The evidence of policeman No. 1399, G, doing duty at Mahim Bazaar Road, and of a goldsmith, named Vishnoo Gopal, who had seen the body lying on the spot on his way from the Mahim Railway station to the Bazaar, was recorded. The coroner having summed up the evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against a person or persons unknown.

THE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL AT THE NOVELTY.—On Wednesday evening, the Persian Consul-General, and suite, attended a performance of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," given by the Victoria Theatrical Company, at the Novelty, under his patronage. The house was pretty well filled, chiefly by Moguls and other Mahomedans, as well as Parsis. The Consul-General was received at the door by Mr. C. M. Ballivala, Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Cama, Mr Cowasji Dadabhoy Rustamji, and others, and was conducted to a raised seat in the centre of the orchestra stalls. He was decorated with a beautiful garland, and presented with a massive bouquet of flowers. Mr. Balivala personated Ali Baba, in which character he acquitted himself very creditably, and by his antics kept the audience in a roar of laughter from beginning to end. Mohum, a vivacious youth, with a prepossessing appearance, took the character of Muzain, maid-servant of Ali Baba, and tried his best to delight the audience by singing a number of songs with his delightful voice. He was frequently encored, and he cheerfully responded. With an amusing farce the evening's entertainment was brought to a close. The Consul-General was so pleased with the reception accorded to him by the company, that he presented a valuable watch to Mr. Ballivala, eulogizing his acting as extremely clever and life-like. Mr. Balivala thanked his Excellency for his kind patronage and presence, and expressed a desire that the Consul-General would pay another visit to the theatre at no distant date.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A SUIT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL.

L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC VS. LUKHMIDAS VALJI.

THIS was a suit brought by the Administrator-General of Bombay, praying that letters of administration might be granted to him in this case. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Administrator-General, appeared in person; Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Munshookhlal Damodher and Jamsetji, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff, in his petition, said that he was informed and believed that Vussonji Valji died on the 8th January, 1894, and at the time of his death left property within the town and island of Bombay. He died intestate, and due and diligent search had been made for a will, but none had been found. The deceased, at the time of his death, left him surviving his widow, Premabai, who was a minor of the age of about fourteen years, a daughter, named Custoorbai (by his predeceased wife Amberbai), an infant of the age of eight years, and two brothers, namely, Lukhmidas and Bhungwandas, residing at Vithulwadi, as his next-of-kin according to Hindu law. Lukhmidas and Bhungwandas were separate from the deceased Vussonji in food, worship, and estate. By an order dated the 18th March last made by the High Court, the petitioner had been directed to apply for letters of administration to the estate of the deceased under section 17 of the Administrator-General's Act II. of 1874. The assets were under the value of Rs. 1,90,500, and the petitioner prayed that letters of administration might be granted to him having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency.

The defendant, Lukhmidas, stated that Ludha Surji, the father of Premabai, widow, and himself applied to the Court in August, 1894, for letters of administration to the estate and effects of the deceased for and on behalf of Premabai, until she should attain her majority, and Jethabhai Ruttonsey, the brother-in-law of the deceased, put in a caveat in the matter of the application, which had been allowed to be dismissed, as Premabai, on whose behalf the same was made, died on the 27th April, 1895. During the life-time of Premabai, the Administrator-General applied in 1895 for letters of administration to the property and credits of the deceased, but no letters of administration had been issued. Premabai died on the 27th April, and, therefore, Custoorbai, the daughter of the deceased Vussonji, became entitled to the property and credits of her father. The defendant, as paternal uncle of Custoorbai, was the natural guardian of Custoorbai, and was willing and ready to administer the property for her benefit. By an order of 30th August last, Jethabhai Ruttonsey, the maternal uncle, and the defendant, the paternal uncle of Custoorbai, had been authorized to apply to the Court for a grant of letters of administration to the property and credits of Vussonji, and their petition for such letters of administration had already been filed. The letters of administration of the property of Vussonji, the defendant said, ought not under the circumstances to be granted to the Administrator-General.

The hearing of the arguments was proceeded with during the day.

DR. LEATHER, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, is at present touring in the Punjab, inspecting different kinds of soil and produce, and the results of irrigation on them.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Cod Isaokose. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-8. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, and the same common jury.

BITING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.

Hasam Guffur, a young Mahomedan, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Asoo, woman, on the 22nd August last. Mr. Macleod, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Mir Sarfaraz Ali represented the accused.

The accused's father was examined and stated that, on the 22nd August last, when he gave a feast, the accused was in his house from about 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. He was also in the house on the preceding evening, and on the following day till the evening. Witness then heard people in the street talking that his son was implicated in a crime, and he therefore went home, and was taking his son to the Girgaum police station in order to avoid the disgrace of the police calling at his house, when his son was arrested in the road. No policeman called at witness's house on the 21st or 22nd August to enquire if the accused was there. The dinner was going on from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on the latter day, and the accused was all the time attending to the guests.

Two police witnesses in the case were re-called, and they contradicted the evidence for the defence, in stating that they watched the house of the accused's father from 11 a.m. to about 3 p.m. on the 22nd August, that there was no feast going on during the forenoon, that they saw on the ground-floor of the house only one or two persons, and that the accused was not seen there, or else he should have been arrested.

Mr. Mir Sarfaraz Ali, on behalf of the defence, contended that the evidence he had called shewed that the accused was engaged on the forenoon of the 22nd August in attending to the guests at his father's house, that he was there also on the preceding evening, and till the evening of the following day, that he could not possibly have been present at the place of the alleged offence, and that the accusation made against him was an after-thought, and the result of a grudge on the part of the complainant. The learned counsel, in reviewing the evidence for the prosecution, drew the jury's attention to what he considered to be improbabilities and inconsistencies therein. The learned counsel asked the jury to conclude that his client was not the person who committed the offence with which he was charged.

Mr. Macleod, on behalf of the prosecution, summed up the case. He urged that the evidence for the Crown clearly proved that it was the prisoner who bit off the tip of the complainant's nose. He further contended that the evidence of an *alibi* called for the defence was an after-thought, and got up to save the prisoner from the legal consequences of his act.

His lordship, in summing up the whole case to the jury, explained the law bearing upon the matter; and briefly stated the facts of the case for the prosecution which the learned counsel (Mr. Macleod) had ably placed before the jury, temperately and lucidly. His lordship said that if the jury believed the evidence of the three material witnesses for the Crown, there could be no mistake as to the identity of the prisoner as the person who caused the injuries. If the jury came to the conclusion that those witnesses knew the prisoner, as they said they did, their evidence was conclusive that it was the prisoner who committed the offence, unless the jury had reason to think that the witnesses had conspired to tell a false story and get the prisoner punished. The complainant was corroborated by the woman Luxmi and Noor Jehan, and his lordship could see no reason why the latter two should conspire to falsely charge the accused. It was not pretended that the injuries were inflicted by the complainant upon herself. The defence was that the prisoner was not there, and that some other person must have inflicted the injuries. It was for the jury to weigh the evidence, and say which was the more credible of the two sides. The evidence shewed that there was some ill-feeling between the accused and the complainant; and the jury were told to consider whether it was a sufficient motive for the commission of the offence.

The jury, without leaving the box, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the prisoner of causing grievous hurt. He was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Rama Luximon was next tried before another common jury for stealing from a building, on the night of the 6th of October last, a *dhotur* and a *banzi* belonging to Scorkhia Rama, a gilder, residing at Girgaum, and a *saree*, belonging to Ganga, woman, sister of the gilder. The articles were valued at Rs.5, and were left on a line to dry, from which they were stolen by the accused. He was observed in an adjoining lane, with a bundle in his possession, by Framji Pestonji, a cold-drink shopkeeper in the neighbourhood, who called the police and gave him in charge. The accused tried to climb up a cocoanut tree, but he was seized by the policeman before he was able to get out of the latter's reach. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty; and the prisoner, who was an old offender, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.

Sheikh Hasan Ahmed was then tried before the same jury for kidnapping a girl, named Hanifa, aged about nine years, from the guardianship of her father, Rahimtoola Oomer, who kept a firewood depot, on the 1st November, at Memon Mohla, and with stealing certain ornaments, valued at Rs. 60, from the person of the girl.

Some evidence having been recorded, the Sessions were adjourned till this (Friday) morning.

THE INDIAN RHEA FIBRE PARENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company has been started with a Capital of Rs. 60,00,000, in 60,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each (of which 30,000 are Preference, and the remaining 30,000 are Ordinary Shares), to acquire the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using and authorizing others to make, sell, and use in British India the inventions of Mr. A. F. Bilderbeck Gomess, F. R. M. S., for the treatment of Rhea Fibre, and other fibres of the Urtica family, so as to produce by a chemical process, at a minimum cost, a material of commercial value, for which there exists a large and ready market. The said exclusive privilege in British India and all the patent rights in respect of the said inventions in the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, France, Austria, Belgium, Spain, and elsewhere, were acquired by an influential Joint Stock Company incorporated and registered in London under the name of the "Rhea Fibre Treatment Company, Limited," and so far as British India is concerned, has since been acquired from the vendor by the present Company.

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DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

Vigil of Saint Andrew, Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 403 and 430.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

St. Andrews Day. Day of Intercession for Missions.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion. Hymns 403, 315 and 299. Intercessory Prayer throught the day.
6 p.m.—Litany for Missions.

BOWEN M. E. CHURCH, APOLLO BUNDER.

7-15 a.m. and 8 p.m.—Rev. Dennis Osborne will conduct Evangelistic Service.

THE E. I. Railway earnings for week ending 16th November were Rs. 11,44,418. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,08,519. Increase, Rs. 35,899. From 1st July, 1895, to 16th November, 1895, Rs. 1,83,63,964. From 1st July, 1894, to 16th November, 1894, Rs. 1,77,32,048. Increase, Rs. 6,31,916. Miles open for week ending 16th November, 1895, were 1,698·79. Corresponding week last year, 1,663·61. Increase, 35·18. Per mile open, for week ending 16th November, 1895, were Rs. 674. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 666. Increase, Rs. 8.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CASE: CRIMINAL PROSECUTION SANCTIONED.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL, 2nd Judge.)

DHARSEY POONSEY AND OTHERS VS. MADHOWJI VISRAM.

THE plaintiffs, who are grain-dealers, claimed Rs. 180-13 for grain, sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to defendant from the 21st October 1892 to the 17th of October 1893, and Rs. 15-2 as costs of the suit.

Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Cawasji Setna, solicitor, appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. Atmaram J. Kirtikar, represented defendant. Mr. Atmaram, on behalf of defendant, denied that his client was indebted to the plaintiffs, and stated that during a portion of the time the defendant was away from Bombay in his native place in Kathiawar. After the plaintiffs, case had been proceeded with for some time the advocate for the plaintiffs stated that his client would not trouble the court any further by offering more evidence.

His Honour remarked that the plaintiffs were not going to trouble this court, but that this court would have to trouble some other court, for he intended to sanction the prosecution of the first plaintiff. This was one of the most fraudulent cases that one had come across, and undoubtedly it was a fit case for a criminal prosecution.

When the case came on for further hearing at a subsequent date Mr Davar, on behalf of plaintiffs, had stated that he had gone through the evidence, and thought that, under the circumstances, he was not very hopeful that his clients would get a decree. The learned counsel, therefore, applied to withdraw the suit without liberty to bring a fresh suit on the same cause of action.

Mr. Atmaram for the defendant objected to the suit being withdrawn, and asked for its dismissal.

The learned Judge intimated that further evidence should be taken in the case, for he intended to punish these fraudulent grain-dealers and Marwares. The plaintiffs' books were so beautifully kept that any court would have been misled to pass a decree if the "Kutcha" (rough) "Nondh" book had not been before the court by accident. It was a very glaring fraud perpetrated by plaintiffs, and one could not say how many people might have been deceived by them in this manner. The court must send the case before a magistrate.

Mr. Davar said that there was no notice given to plaintiffs of the court's intention, or a notice to show cause why prosecution should not be sanctioned.

His Honour replied that it was not necessary to issue such a notice. The court had already intimated its intention to the plaintiffs at the last hearing. However, if Mr. Davar wanted to address the court on the question of the notice, and to show cause why sanction to prosecute his clients should not be given, the court would be prepared to hear him.

Mr. Davar stated that in the defendant's hands the written sanction would be a saleable commodity, because defendant was so very poor that he could not carry on the prosecution. The counsel wanted time to argue the question of notice.

Mr. Atmaram objected to any time being granted, contending that no written sanction need be given into the client's hands, and that the plaintiffs might be sent up directly before a magistrate, under section 643 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The court then dismissed the suit, with costs, and certified Rs. 30 as costs of the defendant's pleader.

Mr. Atmaram applied for compensation, which the court refused, remarking that a grant of such compensation might appear vindictive.

Mr. Atmaram stated that if time were to be granted to Mr. Davar, the first plaintiff might be bound over and should be asked to furnish security for his appearance before a magistrate.

The court allowed time to Mr. Davar as asked for, ordering that, in the meanwhile, the first plaintiff, Dharmsey, should give security in his own recognisance, in the sum of Rs. 1,000, for his appearance before a magistrate.

The case came on for argument yesterday, when Mr. Davar, with Mr. Cowasji Setna, in showing cause, contended that he was aware that when this court called upon a party to show cause why a sanction should not be granted, the matter must be approached with a great deal of caution. He regretted that he had appeared in the case at its very last stage, and, therefore, if he was wrong in anything, he said, he would be glad to be corrected. The counsel said that his first point was that the order made by his Honour in holding his client to bail was illegal, as section 643 applied only to pending cases. This order was made after the conclusion of the suit, and must, therefore, be treated as wrong, and discharged, and secondly the court had acted with irregularity in calling the plaintiff into the witness-box after the plaintiff's case, as well as the defendant's case, was closed and allowing the plaintiff to be further cross-examined. Mr. Davar urged that that portion of the evidence ought to be totally eliminated from consideration in deciding whether an offence had been committed. The Court had also acted with irregularity in prolonging the case after the plaintiff's pleader intimated that he (the pleader) did not wish the case to proceed any further. A sanction ought to be given with the greatest caution, as it was likely to be used as an instrument of oppression in the hands of a needy man, like the present defendant, and the court ought to confine itself strictly to the records and not to be guided by extraneous circumstances or the appearance of the books of account with reference to other people's "khatas." With the exception of a vague impression that the plaintiffs' case was not a just one, the court had nothing to base a definite decision as to whether the books were false or fabricated. Where the court was going to exercise its powers with extreme harshness against party—granting a sanction for prosecution was the very greatest punishment the court could inflict on a party—the court must see that nothing was done that would prejudice the party against whom such powers were to be used. The counsel argued that this case was full of irregularities, and he submitted that its prolongation after the plaintiffs' pleader had shown his willingness to submit to a dismissal was wrongful and prejudicial to the plaintiff. Re-calling the plaintiff into the witness-box at the conclusion of the defendant's case and submitting him to a double cross-examination of the most rigorous kind, both by the pleader for the defendant and the court, was a most unjustifiable procedure, and absolutely unwarranted by any provision of the Code. The counsel said with confidence that no Magistrate, Judge or jury would convict a person in a case of this kind, and the result of the court giving a sanction would only mean so much pecuniary gain to the defendant or so much pecuniary loss to the plaintiff, if he stood upon his right as an innocent man and fought out the case. The learned counsel cited several authorities, showing that a Civil Court ought to exercise great caution in granting sanction and ought to give sanction only when it was reasonably certain that offence had been committed and the interest of justice required the granting of a sanction.

The learned Second Judge, in giving his decision, said that it was a source of satisfaction to him that he had given the plaintiff an opportunity of being fully heard. His Honour was sorry the plaintiffs' counsel was not before the court at the hearing of the case, adding that he had heard him with much attention, but he would give a sanction and leave the Criminal Court to deal with the case in any way it liked. The plaintiff had the advantage of extremely able advocacy. The learned Judge regretted very much that there was some little irregularity, which he wished was not, but he thought there was nothing in the procedure followed that had prejudiced the plaintiff in any way. It was contended that the chances of a conviction were absolutely none. He thought it his duty to send the case for investigation and the consideration of any trouble involved, or of the case collapsing, or of defendant making bad use of this order, would not deter the court from performing what it considered to be its duty. He would consider under what section the sanction would go and give it later on, and for this purpose he adjourned the granting of sanction for prosecution "sine die."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

COMMUTATION OF A SENTENCE OF DEATH BY GOVERNMENT AFTER CONFIRMING IT.

IMPERATRIX VS. KHAMISA KANTHAD GAUT AND TWO OTHERS.

IN this case an appeal was heard by their lordships in August last from a decision of Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who found the three accused, dacoits, guilty of the murder of one Hukha Varsang and sentenced them all to death. Mr. Justice Jardine, inkgiving the decision of the court, remarked that the unanimous verdict of the jury convicting three out of the four prisoners as being engaged in the dacoity on the 13th December, 1893, in which Hukha Varsang was murdered, was therefore entitled to great respect. If the evidence was believed, the convictions were right; and it could not be said that the sentences of death were not appropriate, as the circumstances were "wanton and terrifying." The prisoners were marauders and had a strong motive to make out that the ornaments before the court had nothing to do with the present case, because it was one where the punishment was death. Their lordships confirmed all the three sentences of death.

The prisoners sent a petition to Government, and the date of execution, which was fixed for the 22nd August last, was postponed pending the receipt of the orders of Government on the petition. Meantime, Mr. D. Gostling sent a letter to Government bringing to their notice that certain important evidence in the case was not permitted to be adduced. Some correspondence ensued and some delay occurred, although Government had decided that the law should be allowed to take its course. A reference was, consequent upon further correspondence, made to the Government of India. The Bombay Government, which, in August last, resolved that the law should be allowed to take its course, have now decided that, owing to the unavoidable delay that had occurred in carrying out the sentences of death upon the three prisoners, they should be commuted to sentences of transportation for life.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 19th November.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 11th November 1895, requesting sanction to order out ten small buckets and twenty grubbers for the Dredger "Kaphus" at an estimated cost of Rs. 450 each, or Rs. 13,500 for the lot, to be charged to Depreciation Account; and stating that they will be required in connection with the dredging work to be done on the South Channel.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 9th November 1895, requesting sanction to repair Barges Nos. 28, 39 and 54, which are in a very

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget each, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage English Subscription, 15s. per year, including Postage.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

A further advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 108 1-8; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged, at 118. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 100¼; with Paris Exchange on London unaltered, at fcs. 25·22½. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-16 per cent., to £60. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 30⅜d. per lb.; but in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 67¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London lower, to the same extent, at 4·89 dollars. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced 1-8 per cent. to 1⅛; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper being unchanged at the same quotation.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the 50 lakhs offered were allotted at 1s. 1⅛d., Calcutta taking 31⅛ lakhs; Bombay 9½ lakhs; and Madras 9 lakhs. The rate obtained shows and advance of 3-32d. on the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, but is the same as the highest rate at which the extra Bills placed in the interval have been sold. A quarter-of-a-lakh of extra Bills in various places was sold yesterday, at 1s. 1 25-32d. It is announced that 50 lakhs of Bills will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 1⅛d.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats and Arrivals quiet; Sales 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*; Imports *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. to 1-16d. lower, to the extreme quotations being 4·35 for November deliveries, and 4 33-64d. for March-April. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 8 5-8 cents; but February Futures were 6 points higher, at 8·54 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 38,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals, and those for the same period in 1894 and 1893:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	38,000	51,000	33,000
Four days' Receipts.....	146,000	243,000	207,000
Since 1st September	2,378,000	3,562,000	2,866,000

It is announced that there will be a holiday in New York to-day.

Here, Cotton has been firm in tone to-day, and *Khandeish* has advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The Sales have been upon a large scale, aggregating 4,250 bales; but of these the Mills took 3,650 bales, the purchases by Exporters having been confined to 200 ready new Khangaum, at Rs. 220; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 211; and 100 Warda, at Rs. 219. The Mills have taken 1,200 Julgaum, at Rs. 207-11; 700 each of Bengal, at Rs. 174-90; and Khandwa, at Rs. 216-18; 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 204-5; 150 Chandoor, at Rs. 218; 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 216½; Chaligaum, at Rs. 196; and Khangaum, at Rs. 217½—all ready new stuff; and 200 old Warda, at Rs. 210; and 100 old Bengal, at Rs. 150 per candy.

Although nearly half-an-inch more rain fell at Barsee, in the Oomrawattee Cotton circle, after the date of the last official telegraphic weather and crop reports, the crop is described in this morning's message as excellent, picking being general, and arrivals expected early. From other points of the Cotton area, Monday's favourable advices are confirmed. The Broach and Dhollera growths are maturing rapidly on seasonable weather, and will come to market early.

Wheat and Seeds are unchanged in value, the former market having been steady in tone, with a small export business passing; and the latter quiet, with a moderate amount of business doing for shippers' account.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,146 bales.
Wheat	9,899 cwts.
Linseed	1,648 "
Gingellyseed	12,662 "
Castorseed	5,646 "
Rice	1,534 "

Freights.—The tone of the market has been rather steadier to-day. Business has been done for Dunkirk, at 12s. 9d. to 13s. per ton.

Exchange opened steady at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank remittance there was no enquiry at our quotation above, but, later on, 1s. 1⅜d. was quoted and done to a considerable extent; Merchants' Bills, however, have not been reported placed to-day to any extent; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1 23-32d. to ⅜d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 1 23-32d. to ⅜d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1⅜d.	"
Credits 3 Do.	...1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Francs 3 Do.	...1·45⅝	"

Government Paper opened at 105 13-16 for Money and 105 3-8 for Account, but rates soon advanced in a steady market to 105 15-16 for cash, and the settlement on the 2nd proximo, in a steady market, 105 9-16 to 105½ being quoted for the January account; the closing prices being 1-16 per cent. higher, at 106 for Money.

Shares.—There has not much been doing in this Market to-day, but an advance in prices has taken place in cotton Mill shares, say, an advance of Rs. 50, in Maneckjee Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 20 each, in Queen and Swadeshi; of Rs. 10, in Oriental; and of Rs. 5, in Morarjee Goculdas; Volkert's Press shares have also advanced Rs. 20; and New Indian, Rs. 2½; Port Canning, are Rs. 2½ higher.

HIGH COURT.—November 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

348-95—Nanu and H—Dossibai vs Framji Kaikhusro Patuck and another—Ardeshir H and D.
191-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Goolbai vs Jugjiwan Mahakum and others—Edgelow and G and Bhaishanker and K.
513-93—Mulji and R—Girjashunker Vijeshunker vs Motamuri Rambhottee and another—Edgelow and G.
349-94—Bhaishanker and K—Mooldchand Jayerimal vs Lalchand Vakatram and another—A F Turner.
190-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimjee vs Jugjeevan Mohokam and others—Tyabjee D and Co and Bhaishunker and K.
613-93—Mahubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Wellsee Natha and others—Little and Co.
471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gungabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansukhlal D and J—Khunderow M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)
Testamentary Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
14-95—Trabji and Co—Lewis Wilford Guise Ittvet Carnac vs Lukhmidas Valji—Mansukhlal D and J.
Postponed Long Causes.
117-95—Thakurdas D and C—Nathubhai Bhoja and another vs Javerbai and others—Balkrishna V N and K.
242-95—K J Mantri—Antonio Phillip Far and others vs Anno Gonsalves and another—in person.
358-94—Bland and N—Bhikabhai Ruttonchund vs Pragjee Vallabji—Mulji and M.
527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Rowji vs Purshotum Nagindas and another—Chitnis M and M.
480-92—K D Shroff—Halimabai vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rahman and another—Little and Co.
554-91—Framjee M and M—Bai Almai vs Balkisondas Narondas—Ardashir H and D.
13-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Devchund Shewchund vs Nanjee Doongersey—Chitnis M and M

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th November, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	28	2	35 p.m.	...	33
Suez.....	28	2	45 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 28th November, 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	53	...	5
" Karachi	...	9	...	1
" Madras	...	32	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, November 27.
10 p.m. ... ... 77·4
THURSDAY, November 28.
6 a.m. ... ... 73·5
10 a.m. ... ... 79·2
1 p.m. ... ... 84·1
4 p.m. ... ... 83·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GARRETT—November 24, at Ridge Cottage, Darjeeling, the wife of J H E Garrett, Esq., of a daughter.
LAUGHTON—November 16, at Debapar, Tezpur, the wife of G G Laughton, of a son, prematurely.
NAYLER—November 12, at Bhamo, the wife of H P Todd Nayler, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.
PATERSON—November 20, at Mirzapur, the wife of Charles Paterson, Opium Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MOOR—November 21, at Cawnpore, of confluent smallpox, Alexander Cakiwell Turner Moor, youngest son of the late Rev R H Moor, aged 22 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1895.

After a delay of extraordinary length, the Government of Bombay have now published for "general information" the rules finally approved and adopted for admission to the Bombay Provincial Civil Service. The rules are now officially made known for the first time, as Government refused to take the public into its confidence by publishing them in draft form, but their general tenor has been known through the agency of the press for nearly two years. Notwithstanding the vigorous criticisms with which the proposed scheme was received, it will be found that the rules now finally approved and adopted do not differ very materially from the "unauthorised version" made public early last year. The appointments reserved for the Provincial Service will continue to be open, as at present, to all subjects of her Majesty, as well as to subjects of Native States in alliance with her Majesty, who have resided in British India for three years immediately preceding their appointment. The Service will, however, continue to be, as at present, primarily a Native one; and the Secretary of State has directed that no European who is not a Statutory Native shall be appointed to it without the previous sanction of the Government of India, and in regard to listed posts that of the Secretary of State. It need scarcely be explained that the term Statutory Native includes Eurasians and Europeans born and domiciled in India, of parents habitually resident in the Empire. The Service is to be divided into two branches: the Executive, comprising 75; and the Judicial, comprising about 125 posts, as notified from time to time. The former appointments in the Presidency proper include two Collectorships, the pay being Rs. 1,600 or Rs. 1,200 according as the posting is to a senior or junior Collectorship; a Talukdari Settlement Officer on Rs. 800; and the following Deputy Collectorships: one 1st Grade at Rs. 800; two 2nd Grade at Rs. 700; six 3rd Grade at Rs. 600; sixteen 4th Grade at Rs. 500; thirteen 5th Grade at Rs. 400, and nineteen 6th Grade at Rs. 300. The appointments in the Province of Sind at corresponding rates of pay, will be one Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the 2nd Grade, one 3rd Grade, four 4th Grade, four 5th Grade, and five in the 6th Grade. In the Judicial Branch for the Presidency proper the chief prizes will be two District and Sessions Judgeships at rates of pay ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,600 according to grade. Next comes the Registrarship of the High Court on the Appellate Side with a salary of Rs. 1,200, followed by a Poona Small Cause Court Judgeship at Rs. 900. Two other Small Cause Judgeships—one at Ahmedabad and the other at Surat and Broach—are reserved for the Provincial Service at a hundred rupees less than the Poona appointment. A Joint Judgeship and three Subordinate Judgeships of the 1st Class, 1st Grade, are reserved at the same pay—Rs. 800. Next come four Subordinate Judges of 1st Class, 2nd Grade, on Rs. 650; two Assistant Judges and Sessions Judges on Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 according to the status of the appointment; and eight Subordinate Judges 1st Class, 3rd Grade, at Rs. 500. Going down into the second class of Subordinate Judgeships we have nineteen appointments in the 1st Grade on Rs. 400, twenty-two in the 2nd on Rs. 300, thirty-six in the 3rd on Rs. 200, and eleven in the 4th on Rs. 150. The reserved judicial appointments in Sind are all Subordinate Judgeships, namely, two 1st Class, at Rs. 400, three 2nd Class at Rs. 300; five 3rd Class at Rs. 200, and three 4th Class at Rs. 150.

Direct competition, and selection among candidates after examination, are to be the principal modes of appointment to the Executive branch of the Provincial Service, but promotion of selected officers who are already in the Subordinate Service will also be permissable under the rules. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 25 on the date of examination, and must produce satisfactory certificates of physical fitness for Government service from the Presidency Medical Board; of nationality; and of character, the latter certificate coming from the heads of such schools and colleges as the candidates may have attended or, in the event of their being already in the service of Government, from the head of their department. So far so good, but when we come to the educational test we find that it is very far from being adequate to the requirements of a service in which the head executive charge of a Collectorate or a District and Sessions Judgeship may be attained. To be on an administrative level with men who have passed the severe tests imposed for the Civil Service, some better proof of scholarship than that set forth in the rules should be required of a candidate in a country where higher education is exceptionally cheap. After spending so much money on turning out University graduates, Government should at least utilise their services in preference to those of youths with only an elementary education. The obligatory subjects for the Provincial Service are a working acquaintance with a vernacular; history and geography of England and India; arithmetic up to vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion and simple interest; Algebra up to simple equations; Books I. and II. of Euclid; and English literature and composition. This test is absurdly inadequate, but fortunately, as the examination is competitive, the student who limits his studies to these subjects will have very little prospect of admission into the service, since the examination includes certain optional subjects, any three of which may be selected by the young aspirant to posts which will be most eagerly sought after. These subjects include natural science (chemistry, electricity, geology, and botany), moral science (mental and moral philosophy), one classical language (Sanskrit, Persian, Abrabic or Latin), political economy, and higher mathematics. It would have been better if some of these subjects had been obligatory in name as well as in reality, as this would have tended to keen away, from the examination, men unprepared for the test. The examinations for the Presidency proper will be conducted by a special Board under the general direction of the Education Department, and those for the Province of Sind will be held at Karachi under the direction of a Board appointed by the Commissioner.

In the Judicial branch the age limit is not so narrow as in the Executive branch, persons being eligible from the age of 21 to 30. The extension is rendered necessary from the fact that three years' preliminary acquaintance with the procedure of the Courts must have been attained, either as an advocate, vakil or pleader in a Civil Court, as an honorary assistant under the Government Pleader in the High Court or in a District Court; in a clerical appointment in a Court of Law; or as having "exercised with approval magisterial powers for three years while holding office as a Mamlatdar or head Karkun." From this latter qualification it is apparent that the office of Mamlatdar will not nominally exclude its occupant from entry into the new Provincial Service, as was at first supposed. The Government of India in the first instance decided that this class of officers should everywhere be excluded, but we understand that on the strong representation of the local Government the Viceroy-in-Council agreed to make an exception in the case of Bombay, where a better educational test is required from the Mamlatdar than in other Provinces. The exception is, however, little more than nominal, since it will seldom happen that a man has been able to put in three years' service as a Mamlatdar before attaining the age of thirty. The point is one of great importance, for it is to be feared that the public administration will suffer from this virtual exclusion from promotion of men on whom the satisfactory administration of the talukas, and therefore the general well-being of the country, so largely depends. It is true that Government expressly reserve to themselves the right of appointing in exceptional cases any person whom they consider to be specially qualified to either branches of the Provincial Service by nomination, pure and simple. This reservation may be necessary, in order to encourage conspicuous merit, but it is desirable that it should be very sparingly resorted to, and it is doubtful whether many Mamlatdars will profit by the provision. Every candidate for appointment will be required to submit his application to the Private Secretary to the Governor, an official who is generally supposed to have plenty to do already, but on whom this work must necessarily devolve since the applications will be dealt with by the Governor-in-Council. The rules provide that the selection shall be made solely in regard to the respective merits of candidates, preference being given when other things are equal to candidates "in order according to the dates on which they severally obtained the degree of LL. B., or passed the examination prescribed by the High Court under section 22 of Act XIV. of 1896, or were enrolled as advocates or vakils of the High Court." Except in special cases every candidate will be appointed to the lowest grade of Subordinate Judges of the 2nd Class, and the appointment will be conditional on his passing, within two years, in a vernacular language other than his own if he has not done so before appointment. Any candidate who refuses any appointment, substantive or acting, will lose his claim to the next three vacancies. These rules apply equally to the Province of Sind, with the exception that applications there will be dealt with by the Commissioner. Every appointment in both branches is to be probationary for two years, and in the Executive branch candidates will be required to go through a prescribed course of equitation before they are confirmed. There is evidently no intention that advance in the Service should be merely mechanical, since it is provided that promotion will ordinarily be based on fitness and merit, seniority being regarded only when the claims of two or more candidates of equal fitness and merit come into competition. Government, of course, reserve to themselves the right to transfer any officer from one branch of the Service to the other, and between the Presidency proper and Sind. There are several points on which the rules are open to criticism, but it is too late now for criticism to be effective.

M. Alexandre Dumas, whose death we announce in our telegrams, to-day, was generally admitted to be the ablest and most original of contemporary dramatists. Son of the author of "The Three Musketeers" and "Monte Cristo," M. Dumas inherited his father's success as well as his genius. He was educated at the College Bourbon, where he was an apt and zealous student. He applied himself to composition as well as study at his College, and at the age of seventeen he issued a volume of poems with the unpleasantly suggestive title, "Les Peches de Jeunesse." But he was not destined for poetic honours. The poems, we are told, fell flat, and the poet was not heard of again for some seven years, when he took the world by storm with that masterpiece of erotic sentiment—"La Dame aux Camelias." Literary historians claim for this book that it effected a literary revolution. At all events, it created a great sensation. Dramatised, it was prohibited in the interests of public morals, but it re-appeared in Verdi's "La Traviata," and created even a greater sensation than in its earlier form. In 1855, Dumas brought out his fine comedy, "La Demi-Monde." Here, observes a recent reviewer, was a change indeed. "The sentimentalist had become a philosopher. Now, instead of condoning the vices of the time, he scourged them with the lash of his keen biting wit. His play was terribly truthful—too much so, indeed, for polite but vicious Paris. In his "Dame aux Camelias" he had made the mistake, natural enough to a young man of twenty-four, of idealising the courtesan, but now, as if repenting him of his error, he stripped vice of its veneer, and showed how selfish, how cruel, and how pitiless it essentially was. And as Dumas began, so he continued, a dramatist with a purpose. All his works—and they were many—had a distinct and palpable object. Dumas was a stern moralist. He was often described as a refined and polished Zola. Anyhow, he held up the mirror to life in Paris, and showed both men and women what they were like morally. He upheld virtue, condemned folly, extravagance and dissoluteness as vice, and though it was felt that he insulted his audiences, France was proud of him. Up to a few months ago Dumas was described as a hale, vigorous man, broad-shouldered, with gray hair, and the ample forehead of a thinker and an observer. A shrewd satirical expression played about his mouth. He was a passionless, reserved man, with "that cold scrutinising name which marks the scientist." Dumas *pere* died at the age of sixty-seven in 1870; Dumas *fils* at the age of seventy-one.

The Budget Estimates for 1896-7 recently passed by the Standing Committee evidence the very large amount which the Bombay Municipality are called upon to spend on account of drainage and other works for the preservation of the public health. From a statement included in the estimates it appears that the amount of loans raised from time to time aggregate to a total of over four crores and fifteen and a-quarter lakhs, and the balance due on the 31st March 1895, on account of these loans, amounts to more than three crores sixty-seven and a-half lakhs. The yearly interest estimated on this account is over eighteen lakhs, while the sinking fund and repayment of capital is put down at Rs. 3,13,113-4-5; the two items together giving a total of Rs. 21,50,400. From this last amount a sum of Rs. 26,100 has to be deducted on account of Fire Brigade, which leaves the Municipal debt item of expenditure at Rs. 21,24,300. The largest loans comprise Rs. 14,70,000 on account of the Tansa Water, Works, while the Vehar Works debt is Rs. 37,30,053. The Sanitary Works and the various Sanitary Works Loans aggregate seventy-nine lakhs of rupees. The Drainage Loan of 1878 and a subsequent loan for drainage, water-works, &c., aggregate one crore and twenty-one lakhs. These with other loans give a grand total, as stated above, of over four crores of rupees, which the Municipality has raised on the security of their taxes and property for the better improvement of the city. One noticeable feature of the ensuing budget is that there is no proposal for a fresh loan. In eliminating the item Mr. Snow has shown wisdom in a direction where it has not often been exhibited of late. It is a great deal better to complete the works already in hand than to add to them to an extent which defies completion of the work in respect to which they are borrowed for years to come.

The Secretary of State has granted extension of furlough to Mr. H. E. M. James, I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, for four months and seven days.

Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji presiding, Hassam Gaffur, a young Mahomedan, was convicted of biting off the nose of one Asoo, woman, on the 22nd August last, and was senteneed to rigorous imprisonment for three years. Rama Luxmon, an old offender, on conviction of theft, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

In August last, the Bombay Government resolved, on a petition received from Khamisa Kanthad Gant and two other dacoits, who had been sentenced to death by Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and which sentence was confirmed by the High Court, that the law should be allowed to take its course. The prisoners sent a petition to Government, and the date of execution, which was fixed for the 22nd August last, was postponed pending the receipt of the orders of Government on the petition. Meantime, Mr. D. Gostling sent to Government a letter alleging that certain important evidence in the case was not permitted to be adduced. Some correspondence ensued; some further evidence was adduced; and a reference was made to the Government of India. The Bombay Government have now decided that, owing to the unavoidable delay that had occurred in carrying out the sentences of death upon the three prisoners, they should be commuted to sentences of transportation for life.

The committee of the Munic

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIBERATOR TRIALS.

JABEZ BALFOUR GUILTY ON THE SECOND INDICTMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The trial on the second indictment in connection with the Liberator Building Society frauds, was concluded, yesterday, when Jabez Balfour was found guilty. Sentence will be given to-day.

THE SENTENCE ON JABEZ BALFOUR.

LATER.

Jabez Balfour has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude on the first indictment, and seven years on the second, not concurrent, and the defendants, Brock and Theobald, have been sentenced to nine months' and four months' imprisonment, respectively.

THE EXPEDITION TO ASHANTEE.

Her Majesty the Queen, in addressing a detachment of the Scots Guards, prior to their departure for Ashantee, said she would follow their progress with interest, and pray for their safety.

Her Majesty wished them god-speed.

LORD SALISBURY AND WHEAT GROWERS.

Lord Salisbury, replying to a letter, urging a bounty to wheat growers, and the free importation of wheat, and a duty on imported flour, has promised to consider the matter.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

M. Berthelot, Foreign Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies, this evening, announced that it was the intention of the Government to enforce to the utmost economic rights in Madagascar, which would henceforth be a French possession. He stated that while observing loyally the pledges towards foreigners, it had been decided to uphold the existing Treaty, but to modify it somewhat, in order to remove any doubt regarding its meaning.

The Chamber, after an excited debate regarding the responsibility for the blunders made in connexion with the expedition to Madagascar, approved of the conduct of the Ministry, 426 voting in favour of it and 59 against.

THE EGYPTIAN BUDGET.

CAIRO, Nov. 28.

The Egyptian Budget for 1896 shows a surplus of six hundred and thirty thousand pounds.

THE GUARDSHIP QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 28.

Notwithstanding the assurances given by the Foreign Minister to Sir Philip Currie, on Tuesday, that the Porte had sanctioned the doubling of the guardships of the Powers, the Firmans ordering the same have not yet been granted.

OBITUARY.

PARIS, Nov. 28.

[redacted]ath is announced of M. Alexandre Dumas.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 28.

[redacted] and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 22nd instant, left here, to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the homeward mails of the 23rd instant, arrived here, at 2-30 p.m., to-day.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Nov. 28.

The Viceregal party left the kheddah camp, at nine o'clock, this morning, and drove into Mysore, at 7 p.m., having lunched *en route* at Hampapur. The road from Chatnyhalli into town was illuminated.

Lord Fincastle, however, remained behind in the camp, with Mr. Theobald, and went after the rogue elephant. Another party has gone out with Colonel Grant for big game shooting.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 28.

A large public meeting, attended by over three thousand persons, was held in the city yesterday. Mr. Malkarjunapa Chavan, a leading merchant, presided. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—(1) That this meeting disapproves of the Social Conference, as it discusses Hindu customs alone, and is wholly unpopular with the masses. It is not the Conference national, and should never be held in the Congress pendal ; (2) That this Meeting indignantly disaffirms the resolution of the Sholapur Congress Committee, that the Social Conference should be held in the Congress pendal, as that committee did not consult public opinion in the matter, which was indispensable ; and (3) That these resolutions be communicated by the President to the Honourable Mr. Surendranath Bonnerji, the President-elect of the coming Congress, and the Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade, the General Secretary of the Social Conference, and the Secretaries of the Poona Congress Working Committee.

CUDDAPAH, Nov. 28.

It is resolved that the Poona Committee be responsible for the success of the Congress, and that if the committee thinks the exclusion necessary, in the interests of peace, of the other committees, they cannot control the discretion of the Poona Committee.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. BULLOCK.

AMROATI, Nov. 28.

Munshi Aziz-ud-din gave a very successful garden-party in honour of Mr. Bullock being confirmed as Commissioner of this province. All the European and Native gentry of the station were invited, and attended, the ladies by their presence making the scene picturesque, and the evening was a very enjoyable one. Mr. Bullock is thoroughly in sympathy with Native aspirations, and is deservedly very popular.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar (extra), left here at 2-30 a.m., to-day.

Nov. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 28.

French mail steamer Sydney, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been firm

2½ per cent. Consols	107 1-8
3 per cent. Reates	100⅛
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60
Bar Silver	30d

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CAPTAIN COLLINGWOOD TOWNSEND, of the Madras Gun Carriage Factory, draws attention in a Home paper to the valuable iron deposits in Southern India which are hardly worked at all. He quotes practical opinions declaring South Indian iron preferable to Swedish for making steel, and mentions the interesting fact that the Menai and Britannia bridges were partly made of Indian iron. He proposes, therefore, that the Government should work these deposits to furnish the iron needed for railways, public works, and military equipment, thus reducing the annual sums to be remitted Home for supplies. And it might also be possible to ship the very rich ore to England, thus further reducing the loss by exchange.

A CORRESPONDENT in Travancore writes :—"There has been a conference between an officer of the Travancore Government deputed by the Dewan and the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society regarding the Grant-in-aid Code. Difficulties and misunderstandings have been frankly stated and discussed, and I hear that the Missionaries are expressing themselves well pleased with the results of the conference. The Missionaries have been interpreting the Code differently from the Government ; but now, when the whole question comes to be calmly investigated, the view Government is led to take regarding the backward classes clauses of the Code is in harmony, on all essential points, with that which has been taken by the Missionaries."

SOME months ago, writes a correspondent, we noticed an invention known as the Hebler tubular bullet, which was said to have given good results at phenomenally long ranges. The principle was the same as that of the old "whistling bullet," a hole being bored from end to end of the pellet so as to decrease the resistance of the air. Experiments have now been carried out with this projectile in Switzerland, Austria, and the United States, and they have proved far from satisfactory. It is stated that "the bullet loses its velocity more rapidly than the solid one of the same bore, owing to the resistance of the air in its passage through the tube, and even a short ranges its accuracy leaves much to be desired." A French military journal is responsible for this statement, and M. Hebler has to prove that the conclusions arrived at are erroneous, or his invention will be generally discredited.

THE East Indian Railway, now that its hands have been unloosed by a more liberal attitude on the part of Government, is on the point of embarking on a large scheme of extensions, and its arrangements are already matured for the survey and construction of some 500 miles of new line. What this addition means will be realised by considering that it is about equal to the entire length of line between Allahabad and Calcutta. Beginning at the latter end, the first new works to be taken in hand is a branch from the important town of Cutwa in the Burdwan District to connect with the E. I. R. main line at Burdwan and Hooghly. Mr. F. Wright is to have charge of the survey operations of this line, which when finished will be about 90 miles long. Next the Company is to take in hand the construction of the line through the Sonthal country, for which a concession has been obtained by Sir William Hudson, from Bhagalpur to Bansi. It is, we understand, proposed to place Mr. McCudden in charge of this work, together with that of the branch from Noni to Deoghur and Baidynath, and the extension onwards to Ahmadpur on the loop line—a total length of 150 miles. A further extension of this branch from Ahmadpur to Cutwa would seem to be certain to follow ; and in this case the line from Baidynath to Hooghly would probably follow the alignment of the Western Bengal Railway as originally proposed by Sir Bradford Leslie.

SMALL-POX is prevalent in Multan, and several fatal cases have occurred. The Municipal Committee, at a special meeting decided to apply for the extension to the town of the Act making vaccination compulsory.

THE ranges north of Simla now present a beautiful sight as their summits and slopes are covered with snow. Last week hard night frosts sets in, and the temperature during the day has fallen considerably. The nights are now frosty and excessively cold.

UNDER the title of *My Experiences in Manipur and the Naga Hills*, Messrs. Sampson, Low, and Marston have just brought out a volume of Indian memoirs by the late General Sir James Johnstone, K. C. S. I., who was so many years in political charge of those regions. The author's revision of the book was interrupted by his regretted death. An officer of the old school, who was able to take up a paternal position towards the people under his rule, Sir James Johnstone was grievously distressed when his old Manipuri friends burst into rebellion and atrocity in 1891. In spite of what they had done his voice was heard at once in the *Times* on the side of leniency and pardon : and whatever one might think of the seasonableness of such counsels after what had just passed, one could not but recognise that it was a circumstance that spoke volumes for the general character of British rule, that at such a moment the officer who had had most to do with Manipuris should still be constant to them, refusing almost to believe that they could be guilty of any wrong except they had been driven to it. The chapters in which General Johnstone treats of these events as a candid critic of the Government of India's policy, will naturally be found the most interesting part of the book to the general public.

THE members of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, have re-elected their President, Mr. W. E. Cooper, to represent the Chamber in the Legislative Council of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

THE demarcation of the eastern frontiers of Burma is a very slow and troublesome process, as so many interests are concerned. Thus there is one small section of the border with Siam which has still to be dealt with. This lies east of Moulmein in the Amherst District. It is not known whether the work will be taken up this cold weather, but the matter is under reference to the Siamese Government and a decision is likely to be arrived at shortly.

EVERY effort is now being made to facilitate trade between Bhamo and Yunan, but the difficulties of the existing road between the two places are such that no rapid improvement can be expected. It is suggested that the old "Ambassador's route" should be again opened out, as it is much easier for caravans. It runs to the east of the Taeping, and by following it the bridging of that river near Myuthet would be avoided, while the hills to be crossed are from 1,000 to 1,500 feet lower than those which lie further north. This old route was in general use until Upper Burma was annexed, when the disturbed state of the Kachin country caused it to fall into disrepute. As the borderland is now well under control, it would certainly seem desirable to reopen the road.

THE income of the fourteen Municipal bodies in Assam during 1894-95 was Rs. 1,52,353, or Rs. 37,000 in excess of that of the previous year. Their expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,90,358 against Rs. 1,46,399 in 1893-94. In either case the increase is owing to the inclusion of the new Municipalities of Tezpur and Nowgong, so that the province may practically be said to be stationary under both heads. The work done by the municipalities during the year is reviewed in a communication from Mr E. A. Gait, Secretary to the Assam Administration, to the Secretary to the Government of India. It appears that the work was, on the whole, satisfactory. The registration of births and deaths has improved, but considerable attention still requires to be devoted to the question of sanitation.

As many as three hill Civil Surgeoncies will fall vacant before next summer, *viz.*, one of the Simla appointments, owing to the completion of Surgeon-Major Cunningham's tour of duty ; Murree, which Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Massy has already vacated, and Dalhousie. The Simla appointment, being in the gift of the Government of India, is not likely to go again to a Punjab officer just yet, but Murree and Dalhousie are filled by Civil Surgeons in the Punjab establishment. Surgeon-Captain H. R. Barber, Civil Surgeon, Sialkot, will go to Murree in the spring of 1896.

COLONEL GERARD, on return from Central Asia, had to submit to the usual ordeal of cross-examination by an interviewer, and his replies showed that he considers the Pamir question is dead. He pointed out how extremely difficult it is to keep even an outpost in the inhospitable region, north of the Upper Oxus, and he scouted the idea that a large force could ever be maintained in that quarter. The Russians formerly had one hundred men on the Murghabi ; now they have only fifty, and these cost £15,000 yearly, as all supplies have to be brought from Ferghana by camels or mules. The annual provisioning of the post is in fact a much more expensive business than our own up-keep of the Gilgit garrison, and it seems possible that the Cossack detachment may be withdrawn. Regarding Russian policy in Central Asia generally, Colonel Gerard believes that the spirit of aggression has died out, and that the main object now in view is the commercial development of the country. He anticipates that a reduction of the regular garrisons will take place, the military settlements of Cossacks being increased and every encouragement being given to them to engage in cultivation. It has long been known that cotton can be grown in almost unlimited quantities in Turkistan, and with the Transcaspian Railway, now in full working order, the exports should steadily expand. It is calculated that one-fourth of the whole quantity of cotton required in European Russia could be provided from Central Asia, and there is plainly every inducement to develop the trade. We trust that this view of the position is a correct one, and that the St. Petersburg Government have every intention of pursuing the peaceful policy indicated by Colonel Gerard.

CANON JACOB, the newly-appointed Bishop of Newcastle, is a son of the late Archdeacon of Winchester, and was for seven years Domestic Chaplain to Bishop Milman, the former Bishop of Calcutta, being with that lamented prelate when his death took place at Rawal Pindi. He was offered the Bishopric of Rangoon on its first formation, but choose to remain in England, and was subsequently appointed Vicar of the important parish of Portsea, where he has worked with great vigour and success. During his tenure of office there one of the most magnificent of English Parish churches of modern times has been erected in addition to a number of Mission Halls, which he found were suited to the special needs of his poor and populous parish. The church cost £44,000, half of which was contributed by the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P. Canon Jacob was recently made one of the Queen's honorary chaplains and preached the sermon a few months ago at the consecration of five Bishops in St. Paul's Cathedral. He is an eloquent preacher, and his abilities generally are such as will be appreciated by the North Country folk in his new diocese.

THE South Behar Railway, from Lucki Serai to Gya, is also to be built and worked by the East Indian Railway ; and survey operations with a view to settling finally the alignment preparatory to the commencement of construction are being now carried on under Mr. Birkinshaw, who was appointed in England to take charge of the line. The long-talked-of railway from Moghul Serai to Gya has, as our readers know, been recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State. It is 130 miles in length, and as it has all been surveyed long ago in connection with the various schemes proposed for an alternative line between Calcutta and the North-West, there need be no delay in commencing work here. Mr. Palmer has been placed in charge of this branch, which includes a big bridge over the Soni river. Unfortunately the branch line to the Palaman coal-field, which ought to have been taken in hand concurrently with the Moghul Serai-Gya project, has not been included in the present sanction. But we can hardly suppose that the Upper India Chamber of Commerce will submit without an effort to the abandonment of this proposal, seeing that the sanctioned line will pass within about 50 miles of a good coal-field which would serve the North-West Industries with a saving or some 200 miles of freight as compared with the Bengal supply. Finally a survey has been arranged for, to be under the charge of Mr. J. Scott, for a line connecting Farukhabad with the East Indian trunk line at Shekoabad, passed *en route* through Mainpuri. The country to be served by this extension is heavily populated, and the local requirements should be sufficient to pay a modest dividend on the 70 miles of line, without taking in to account the advantage it would bring to the main line in the capacity of a "feeder." The whole of these new works will be under the Chief Engineership of Mr. Stone, who has just been officiating as Chief Engineer to the Company. It is understood that the head-quarters of the construction chief will be fixed at Allahabad.

IT is from the remote district of Ballia that the new Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West has given the Provinces the first glimpse of a policy in administrative matters. Speaking in reply to an address from the District Board, which had contained allusions to the troubles and turmoils of two years ago, Sir A. P. MacDonnell advised the people in their difficulties to resort to the Commissioner. "The Commissioner is in his Division," he said emphatically, "the chief representative of the Government among you, and in matters beyond the Collector's power the Commissioner will always help you in your difficulties. It is my wish and intention to strengthen the Commissioner's powers in this direction so far as may be possible. Sir Antony then evidently means to pursue and to carry further the tendency that was visible in Sir Charles Crosthwaite's day to exalt the hors of the Commissioners. Expert opinion will always, we suppose, continue to differ as to the utility of these officers in the general scheme of administration. There will always be some to hold that the Board of Revenue could do as well or better without them: others would allow that they have a use—in allowing the Board to summer in the hills : and others again will maintain that it is the Commissioners who are essential and the Board which is superfluous. However the controversy has rather passed out of the range of practical politics in these days, and having the Commissioners a Governor cannot be criticised for wishing to make the most of them and lift them out of the reproach of being fifth-wheels, mere post offices, and so forth. Here Sir Antony MacDonnell's Bengal experience should come invaluably, observes the local paper, for in the Lower Provinces the Commissioners have always counted for more than in the North-West : and if by their means it should prove possible to devise some bulwark against the ever-increasing tendencies of centralisation that are the bane of our latter day administration, the new Lieutenant-Governor would have gone far to establish his title to stand in the ranks of Indian statesmen as contrasted with those who have been merely active administrators. But the aggrandisement of the Commissioner necessarily implies some self-surrender on the part of the central Government. Otherwise in stimulating the activities of the Divisional head, we have merely imposed an extra load upon the unfortunate District Officer and taken a further step along that fatal road which is leading us to all control and no power of execution.

ANGLERS sometimes catch queer fish, and in the last number of *Land and Water*—which, by the way, contains a special and attractive Hunting Supplement, giving a descriptive and illustrated record of the most recently introduced hunting inventions and accessories, and a complete kennel directory and hound list—there is an account of a catch which is probably unique. Lord David Kennedy was salmon-fishing in the Doon River, when a fox, pursued by Lord Eglinton's hounds, took a line along the river-bank. The fox took the water ; the hounds naturally followed suit, and at the moment it so chanced that Lord David was in the act of propelling his fly far across the broad current. The expected salmon was supplanted by one of the pack, and on raising the rod the angler found the fly wat firmly attached to the hound. The situation was trying both to the tackle, the temper of the angler, and the hound's coat, but Lord David Kennedy made no attempt to land his captive in orthodox fashion. Laying hold of the line, it promptly broke, and though the pack was subsequently searched for the salmon-fly, no vestige of it was forthcoming.

THE work on the coronation robe of the Czarina of Russia has been going on for months, it is to cost the incredible sum of £40,000. Pearls and gold, worked in the most modern scientific manner, are to decorate the dress.

THE B. P. R. A. CENTRAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov 28.

THE second stage of the Native championship has now been concluded. In the 600 yards, two men (one of the 19th Bombay Infantry, and the other of the 25th Bombay Rifles) made the possible scores of 35 points, and tied for the first prize. It was a very creditable score, and the feat is one not hitherto accomplished. The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Bronze medal has been won this year, amongst the Natives, by Lance-Naik Hari Patkar, 25th Bombay Rifles, and the Silver medal of the same Association, by Colr.-Havildar Jacob Ezekiel, 12th Bombay Infantry. The first stage of the British championship will be completed to-day. The morning was very cool, and the mist was hanging around the ranges, but it soon cleared up before the shooting commenced. The Maharajah of Radhanpur and the Maharajah of Palhanpur both have kindly offered prizes for the Native championship, the former having given Rs. 125, and the latter Rs. 100. After the Central Rifle meeting, a meeting of the council will be held, when the following matters will be discussed :—(1) Should the number of targets at Wanowrie be increased ; and (2) As the special Wimbledon signalling apparatus will require almost entire renewal next year, at a cost of Rs. 400, should the revolving disc (diameter 3ft. 6in.) system on the regimental ranges, Wanowrie (cost *nil*), be adopted ? The following are the scores :—

Match 12.—The Championship.—Rs. 50 presented by Colonel E. Carrington, Assistant Quarter-Master-General. Distance 500 yards. Position, any Military ; number of rounds seven.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lt Ellwood, 4th Bo Cavy	35	50
Corpl Cutler, G I P R Vol	34	35
Col Sergt Black, Bo Vol	33	25
Pte Collet, G I P R Vol	33	20
Sergt Carey, North Lanc	32	15
Lce Sergt Carthy, B B and C I R Vol	32	15
Sergt Inst Jaye, B B and C I R Vol	32	10
Lieut Chitty, 19th Bo I	32	Medal only.
Sergt Major Murray, Lnac Fus	32	10
Sergt Knott, Mid sergt	31	10
Sergt Foster, Lanc Fus	31	10
Pte Dyer, Lanc Fus	31	7-8
Col Sergt Parr, B B and C I R Vol	31	7-8
Lce Sergt Litchfield, 1st Northampton	31	7-8
Corpl Mahon, B B and C I R Vol	31	7-8
Gunner Dickie, R By R H A	31	5
Lce Sergt Andrews, Middlesex	30	5
Lieut Stewart, Lanc Fus	30	Medal only.
Color Sergt Thomas, Bo Vol	30	5
Pte Kirkpatrick, Poona Vol	30	5
Or Sergt Crapper, Lanc Fus	30	5
Lce Sergt Taylor, B B and C I R Vol	30	5
Lce Sergt Gaughan, B B and C I R Vol	30	5

156 entries.

Match 13.—The championship, Rs. 50 presented by H. H. the Raja of Akalkote. Distance 600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lce Corpl E Porter, B B and C I R Vol	31	50
Lce Sergt Cartley, B B and C I R Vol	31	35
Corpl Mahon, B B and C I R Vol	31	25
Corpl Cutler, G I P R Vol	31	20
Sergt-Major Kelly, North Lanc	30	15
Sergt McLean, B B and C I R Vol	30	15
Lieut Stewart, Lanc Fus	30	Medal only.
Lce Corpl Harbert, G I P R Vol	30	10
Pte Gowland, K O Y L I	29	10
Ship Corpl Grantham, "Magdala"	29	10
Cr Sergt Isherwood, K O Y L I	29	10
Sergt Dr McKenna, Lanc Fus	29	10
Corpl Richardson, K O Y L I	28	7-8
Lce Corpl McKenna, Lanc Fus	28	7-8
Sergt Wilson, Middlesex	28	7-8
Corpl Carvalho, Poona Vol	28	7-8
Sergt Seymour, North Lanc	28	5
Lce Corpl G Porter, B B and C I R Vol	28	5
Pte Collett, G I P R Vol	28	5
Cr Sergt Morgan, K O Y L I	28	5
Cr Sergt Crapper, Lanc Fus	27	5
Pte Drake, Middlesex	27	5
Pte Thompson, North Lanc	27	5

5 twenty-sevens counted out 155 entries.

Match 31.—The Championship (2nd stage). Rs. 50 presented by Brigadier-General Hogg. Distance 500 yards ; number of shots, seven. Position, any military.

	Pts.	Rs.
Dr Hav Abraham Jackrael, 12th Bo I	34	20
Cr Hav Jacob Ezekiel, 13th Bo I	34	15
Pte Gulam Husein, 14th Bo Rifles	34	10
Pte Biswal Baksh, 22nd Bo In	34	10
Pte Lal Singh, 4th Bo Rifles	34	10
Pte Bulad Khan, 16th Bo In	34	10
Jemr Gopal Jadow, 12th Bo In	33	7
Lce Nk Vithal Parbhu, 4th Bo Rifles	33	7
Hav Ladhu Gujar, 2nd Grens	33	7
Hav Surajpal Singh, 22nd Bo I	33	7

Four more scores of 33, twelve of 32, eighteen of 31, and eleven of 30, one other prize of Rs. 7, ten of Rs. 5, ten of Rs. 4, twelve of Rs. 2, and twelve of Rs. 2.

16 thirties counted out.

Match 32.—The Championship, Rs. 100 presented by H. H. the Rao of Cutch. Distance 600 yards, number of shots, seven. Position, any military.

	Pts.	Rs.
Tie { Havl Vithu Parab, 19th B I	35	17-8
Tie { Pte Nana Deoji, 25th Rifles	35	17-8
Havl Bablee Wandker, 4th Rifles	34	0
Pte Uma Khan, 23th Rifles	32	10
Havl Narayen Sellar, 19th B I	32	10
Lce Nk. Laxeman Bhagat, 14th B I	32	10
Jemr Saccaram Purab, 10th B I	32	7
Cr Havl Jacob Ezekiel, 12th B I	32	7
Sowar Golam Khan, 1st Lancers	32	7
Havl Sabanji Behdar, 2nd Grens	32	7
Naik Bisan Sing, 17th B I	32	7
Naik Mordan Ali Khan, 25th Rifles	31	5
Cr Havl Krishnajee Kadam, 9th B I	30	5
Sapper Sayana Narau, S and M	30	5
Naik Harinath Sukul, 19th B I	30	5
Pte Jagesor Singh, 17th B I	30	5
Lce Nk Rama Kargothiar, 8th B I	29	5
Lce Nk Sk Abdul Aziz, 19th B I	29	5
Lce Nk Makipat Chauli, 19th B I	29	5
Hav Sk Karreem, 9th, B I	29	5
Jamr Issar Singh, 4th B Rifles	29	5

Ten prizes of Rs. 4, with 29 points ; 12 prizes of Rs. 3, with 28 points ; 12 prizes of Rs. 2, with 27 and one 26 points.

30 twenty-six's counted out.

The Championship Series. The following is the result of the 1st and 2nd stages :—

1ST STAGE.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.	Rs.
Lce Nk K Hari Patkar, 25th B Rifles and won B P R A Bronze Medal.	30	30	60	30
Jemr Laxmon Sawant, 4th B Rifles	31	29	60	20
Hav Sk Mahomed Akbar, 16th B I	22	30	52	15
" Manual de Souza, 9th B I	30	22	52	10

2ND STAGE.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.	Rs.
Cr Hav Jacob Ezekiel, 12th B I and won S I of A Silver Medal.	34	32	66	30
Pte Nana Dogie, 15th B Rifles	28	35	63	20
" Bulad Khan, 16th Bo I	34	29	63	15
Pte Biswal Baksh, 22nd Bo In	31	22	63	10

1 29's counted out in 1st Stage.

LOCAL MATCHES.

The following is the result of the Revolver shooting which was held in the different stations of the Presidency, from 1st to 9th November :—

Match 4.—"Revolver Prizes." Fixed Targets. Open to all comers. Rs. 100 presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Bhownagar. Distance—25 yards. No sighting shots allowed ; twelve rounds to fire, six with right hand, and six with the left hand, one minute for each six rounds.

Lieut H G Lowis, 19th B I	61	40
" W N Chitty, 19th B I	58	25
" P G Pocock, 19th B I	52	15
" E A Fagan, 19th B I	52	10
Sergt-Dr. P McKenna, Lanc Fus	50	10

MATCH 5.—Revolver Prize. Fixed Targets. Open to N.-C. Os only. Rs. 100 presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Bhownagar. Distance 25 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Pat-off, 1st class, C Donovan, R N	33	40
Sergt-Major J Murray, Lanc Fus	33	25
Gunner O Lee, R N	29	15
Pat-off, 1st class, E Portsmouth, R N	25	10
Sergt-Foster, Lanc Fus	22	10

M. SARDOU'S new piece, which is in preparation at the Gymnase Theatre in Paris, will probably be produced in November. The title is to be the name of the heroine, as in "Dora," "Feodora," and "Theodora," but beyond this the author declines to let the public into his confidence at present. The play, says the *Daily News*, is entirely new, and not a translation or adaptation of the one he wrote some time ago for America. Originally he had intended to treat his subject as a tragic one, but the story, he says, could be utilised just as well in the form of a comedy, and he has decided in favour of the comedy. The idea he derived from an incident which occurred in India, for which reason a gentleman called upon him and wanted him to give an engagement to a female serpent charmer. As the scene has been changed, however, Brittany in the present time the offer was naturally declined. The principal performers in the piece will be Mme. Jane Hading, Mme. Paeca, M. Calmette, M. Lerand, M. Noblet, and M. Dumeny.

THE effect of the strikes amongst the Thames shipbuilders was to divert the shipbuilding industry to the Clyde, and if the suicidal policy of refusing work be persevered in, there is no question that the artificers on the other side of the "herring pond," who are ready and willing and competent to execute orders, will secure a large proportion of the work which would otherwise be undertaken in the north of England and in Ireland. As Mr. Tyrer justly remarks, "this would be nothing short of a national calamity."

JURORS AND THE CHANGE OF HOUR.

THE following correspondence has been sent to us for publication :—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 13th November, 1895.

To the Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Bombay.

Sir,—The attention of the Committee of the Chamber having been drawn to the question raised by the members of the Special Jury in the Fonseca Case, as to the desirability of changing the hour for the sitting of the Sessions Court from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., and having been favoured with a copy of yourreply to a representation from the Foreman of that Jury—No. 101 of the 10th ultimo—in which it was implied that the Honourable the Chief Justice was desirous of obtaining the views of the commercial community on the question, I am now directed to inform you that, having canvassed the members of the Chamber individually, the opinion expressed has been unanimous in favour of changing the hour to 11 a.m.

(2.) As the members of the Chamber represent a majority of the gentlemen serving on the Special Jury, the Committee consider that this reply is equivalent to an almost unanimous opinion on the part of the Special Jury in favour of the suggested change ; and the Committee hope, therefore, that the Honourable the Chief Justice will see fit to adopt the suggestion.

(3.) The advantages to business men of being able to devote some attention to, and give instructions regarding the business of the day before being called upon to attend the court, have already been represented ; and the Committee of the Chamber desire me to add that, in their opinion, business men would much prefer sitting an hour later in the evening with the view to finishing the trial of a case than attend at the present hour in the morning.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 120 of 1895.

From the Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Bombay ; to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Bombay, 21st November, 1895.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 13th instant, that the Chief Justice and Judges have considered your letter, and have decided that, from and after the present Sessions, Special Jurors will be required to attend at 10 a.m. on the first day of each Sessions only. On the second and any subsequent day of Sessions on which Special Jurors' attendance may be required, they will attend from 11 a.m. till such time as the sitting Judge shall direct. As there was only one Special Jury case for trial at the present Sessions, no alteration has been thought necessary for them.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) E. B. RAIKES,
Acting Clerk of the Crown.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1895.

To the Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo addressed to Mr. Gore-Brown, as Foreman of the Special Jury in the Fonseca trial, in reply to the representation made by that jury as to changing the hour of the sitting of the Sessions Court from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., which invites a further representation on the subject "by the Chamber of Commerce or some other body which will afford assurance that the proposed change after consideration is sought for and approved by the general body of the mercantile community," and promises that the matter will be laid before the Judges and determined on by them, I am desired by the Bombay Trades' Association (a body representing the interests of the European section only of the trading community) to inform you, in regard chiefly to common jurors, that the views of forty-six local British firms which contribute hundreds of jurors in the persons of their assistants, clerks, etc., have been obtained, with the result that twenty of them are in favour of the proposed change of hours from 10 to 11 a.m., while eleven prefer the present hour, and the remaining fifteen are indifferent on the subject.

(2.) There would, therefore, appear to be an important majority among the common jurors furnished by European firms in favour of the proposed change. It is believed that no accurate expression of opinion on the subject can be hoped for from the Native trading community, owing to their lacking an association similar to ours among them.

(3.) I have also to submit, with reference to the third para. of your letter, that the hours of the sitting of the court need not be curtailed, as an average day's sitting can be secured by extending (if thought necessary) the time of trial by an hour or so in the evening, as is frequently now done when a case is near its conclusion at the close of the day, an arrangement by which, it is submitted, no material inconvenience would result to jurors, witnesses, the police, or others concerned.—I have, &c.,

W. J. FARROW,
(Sd.) Secy., Bombay Trades' Association

From the Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Bombay ; to the Secretary, Bombay Trades' Association.

Bombay, 26th November, 1895.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 22nd instant, I am desired by the Chief Justice to inform you that the grounds set forth in your letter for asking that the hour for sitting of the Criminal Sessions for the convenience of common jurors should be altered, are not in his lordship's opinion, sufficient to warrant any alteration.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) E. B. RAIKES,
Acting Clerk of the Crown.

THE PANIC AT DAMAUN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us :—"Evil news rides post, good news 'bates,' so the rumour of the enforced enlistment for Mozambique war spread like wildfire, and was soon supplemented with an imaginary Portuguese man-of-war actually waiting in the harbour of Damaun to carry away the recruits ! No doubt, between two and three thousand timid persons, including among them a shrewd merchants and wise schoolmasters, thought it safe to run a distance of less than three miles and take shelter at a British Custom House port, but exaggeration—a native character was at work, and the number of those who left was magnified into half the population of Damaun—the population being estimated at 30,000 ! Nearly half the number returned on the evening of Saturday and on Sunday after the publication of the notice removing the rigid restrictions on persons leaving Damaun. Now, no pass is required by traders artisans, menials, and cartmen, the production of it being compulsory only for influential citizens, Government servants, and persons who had apparently no legitimate business to have been here, and even to such persons "bona-fide" leaving passes are readily granted without delay by his Excellency the Governor and the Secretary. Who can now find fault with the Damaun authorities for putting an absolutely necessary restruction upon influential citizens leaving Damaun without rhyme or reason and creating vain fear among their followers and those who watch their movements, as well upon Government servants leaving without permission and causing inconvenience and annoyance to Government during the busy times. A lesson had been taken from what recently happened at Goa to shun the stable "before" the horse had runaway, and hence the enforcement of the order for a pass, which is obtained without difficulty and delay, and which is likely to be a complete check on the possibility of carrying on intrigues during the disturbances at the capital. A Commission, consisting of Senhor Ismael Gracias as President, with two other members of the Committee, arrived here, yesterday, from Goa, to enquire into the working of the Custom House, its receipts, and disbursements. The trade here has very much been hampered since the establishment, a few years ago, of the Custom duties, which are of a nature more arbitrary than "ad valorem," though they have been proved be a source of any significant revenue. Abolition of these duties will be hailed by the people of this place with joy, and will tend in a short time to increase the trade. Substitution of another duty or tax will have to be levied, as no Government can afford to rule without it, and the Commissioners will be well advised if they will consult shrewd and experienced merchants like Mr. Jamnadass Nanabhai and others, and take their sense with a view to the future tax falling upon the people lightly and yet bringing a decent revenue. A telegram has been received from Lisbon announcing the success of the appeal preferred to the Lisbon Court by Bhana Patel, who was charged with murder, against the decision of the Goa tribunal, which has been reversed. Full particulars of the decision will be known on receipt of the Lisbon post.

BESIDES the manufacture of bad rupees, of which there are on an average, about a dozen daily condemned at the Treasury Office, Rangoon, the process known as sweating is common, says the *Rangoon Gazette*. Sweating is the taking from good rupees of some of the silver, usually to the extent of about 2 annas each, thus making good coins light. There are several ways of doing this, but the course being pursued in Rangoon is to dip the good rupees into the silver bath while electroplating is going on, and the good coins being substituted for an anode have some of their silver dissolved which is plated upon the articles in the bath.

THE Government of India have called for a statement showing the health of the native battalions at Aden for the last ten years. If the statistics available should prove favourable, they may lead to the formation of a local corps for service in that settlement, as the expense of transport of reliefs would be saved thereby.

DACOITIES IN THE BELGAUM DISTRICT.

THE BERADS.

(BY A RESIDENT IN THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.)

THE Berads have

THE ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the students of the above institution was held, yesterday evening, in the hall of the college, the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji presiding. The hall, which presented an animated and picturesque appearance, was crowded to its utmost capacity by European and Native ladies and gentlemen. The Chairman and the Hon. Mr. Farran, Chief Justice, were loudly cheered on their entering the hall. Amongst the gathering were noticed the Professors of other colleges, and many prominent members of the Native community, including Sir Jehangir Cowasji, Mr. Rustomji M. Patell, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, who take a deep interest in educational matters. The proceedings began with an overture by the band of the school. Master Geo. J. De Souza gave the prologue in an admirable manner, after which the curtain rose, revealing a nice little platform, erected at the northern end of the hall. The students gave a dramatic performance from Shakespeare. The young students performed their respective parts in an admirable manner, and their performance demonstrated the excellent training they had received at the hands of the Reverend Fathers. When all perform their parts well, it is invidious to single out an individual, but it might be mentioned that Master Cowasjee J. Readymony, who performed the part of Shylock, was the heart and soul of the performance. His clear voice, the exact pronunciations, the accurate accents, and, above all, his gesturesand the impressive and excellent way in which he went through his part, were most effective, and elicited loud applause from the audience. Master B. D. Saklatwalla, as the Duke of Venice, C. Fernandez as Antonio, D. F. De Souza as Bassanio, and Chunilal Mehta as Portio, also acted in a manner which reflected credit, not only on themselves, but also on those who were responsible for their training. All the performers sustained their characters exceedingly well.

The report, which was read by the Rev. Father Stein, Rector of the College was as follows:—The annual reports on the work of a long established Educational Institution must of necessity bear a strong resemblance to each other, though the progress of time and change of circumstances and ideas will make themselves felt even in the most conservative of systems. Yet frequent changes in matters educational, work most perniciously on the education and instruction of individual students as well as on the general status of culture and intellectual advancement. Following this principle we are glad to say that St. Xavier's has continued its time-honoured work in this city with the vigour and efficiency which have for many years distinguished it. At the University Examinations held in November last, St. Xavier's sent up 101 students and passed 101. The number was made up as follows:—59 out of 98 passed the Previous Examination, 33 out of 54 passed the Intermediate Examination, 9 out of 9 passed the B. A. (new rule). To these must be added 4 ex-students who passed the Previous Examination and 4 who passed the B.A. Examination (old rule). In the Previous Examination, Mr. Lalkaka Ardesir Dantjishah, passed I class, 10 passed II class. In the Intermediate Examination, Mr. Manchershah Ratanji Vakil passed I class and 5 passed II class. In the B.A. Examination (new system) 3 passed II class, whilst in the B.A. (old system) 1 passed II class. Mr. Gabriel Tolentine Correa obtained the Wordsworth Scholarship, and Mr. Henry John Spencer the Sir George Le Grand Jacob prize. In addition to the success in our own College some of our past students have shed fresh lustre upon their "Alma Mater" in other fields of learning. Mr. Hormusjee Vakil has followed up his distinguished career at St. Xavier's by his success in the last Solicitors' Examination, being one of the two successful candidates. Another Xavierite, Mr. Dadachanji Pherozeshah Kharshaspji, is mentioned among the candidates who have lately passed the final examination for the Indian Civil Service. He ranks the third on the list. It may not be out of place to state that on whatever examinations our students have been subjected, they have done honour to their "Alma Mater" and though they enjoy little of the soothing influence of patronage, they have maintained their own simply by their undaunted energy and hard work, to which they had been brought up from their earlier years in St. Xavier's School.

In spite of the many applicants who were refused admittance, we had on the College roll 286 students against 249 of the previous year. In 1893 the College numbered 209 students; an increase of 77 students within 2 years is certainly remarkable. Of the 286 students, 35 were Christians (6 Europeans and 29 Portuguese and East Indians. 149 were Parsees, 87 were Hindoos, (24 Brahmins.) 11 were Mahomedans, 4 were Jews, total 286. The averages daily attendance at the lectures has been most satisfactory, viz: 95 per cent.

The Students' Reference Library has received a considerable addition since the date of our last year's report. The College authorities have not only doubled the amount subscribed by the students, as promised, but trebled it. Thus we were able to spend upwards of 1,500 Rs. in the purchase of books; a large sum, when it is remembered that such expenditure is only made possible by a most economical management of the slender funds at our disposal.

The discipline continues to be excellent. We would, however, give expression to the wish that the young Undergraduates when entering the precincts of the University lecture halls, should bethink themselves in time of their duty and settle down to serious work before the chastening effect of the Previous Examination, looming in the not distant future, may calm down, perhaps not pleasantly, the newly-enjoyed release from the stricter discipline of the High School.

On the 22nd July the College was deprived by death of the services of the Rev. J. M. Hamilton, S. J., who had been Professor of English Literature in this College for upwards of 23 years and an Examiner of the Bombay University for the last 15 years consecutively. During these many years he was unwearied in his efforts to promote the intellectual and moral advancement of his scholar. His long educational experience, his wide knowledge, his unvarying kindness and affability gained him in a high degree the love and affection of all that came in contact with him. As evidence of the esteem in which he was held we would only refer to the genuine sympathy that was expressed at his funeral, but especially would we refer to the hearty enthusiasm which was so strikingly exhibited at the public meeting of past and present students, hastily convened by a committee of Fr. Hamilton's past scholars in order to devise means to commemorate the great work he had done for his scholars, and, in them, to the community at large. We may be allowed to avail ourselves of this opportunity to publicly thank the colleagues of Fr. Hamilton in the various Colleges of this city, and also his many friends, for the tokens of feeling sympathy, for the many letters of condolence sent to the College authorities on the sad occasion, and for the ready and most generous assistance which is being given to the Managing Committee of the Father Hamilton Memorial Fund. In our next year's report we shall have to speak on this point more in detail. His name and memory will live long in the College and in this city of Bombay.

THE ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.—It is most agreeable to us to testify to the great zeal of all our lay-teachers in the discharge of their important duties and to their unstinted devotion to the welfare and interest of their School. The arduous task of teaching was made easy and pleasant by the excellent discipline that prevailed among the boys of the various standards and classes. Nothing could surpass the good behaviour of the scholars; their obedience and attendance in the class-room, their cheerful playfulness in the compound, their polite and respectful demeanour towards their masters have given us the highest satisfaction throughout the year. At the end of the official year, viz., 31st March, we had on our rolls 1,235 scholars, of these 908 were Christans, 163 Parsees, 127 Hindus, 34 Mahomedans and 3 Jews. This total is by 105 scholars less than the total of the previous year. This is due to a new arrangement in the admission of scholars to the lower Standards. We received only a few boys in the lower School department in order to promote the parish schools in the Catholic districts of Bombay. The average daily attendance has been 91 %—a very good attendance indeed. Twenty-three out of 48 students sent up passed successfully the last Matriculation Examination; 20 of these were in the first half of the list of successful candidates. Master John Clement D'Mello obtained the University Latin Scholarship; he likewise obtained the "Clara Maria Leao" prize awarded by the Bombay East Indian community, he being the first of the Bombay East Indian students at the Matriculation Examination. He ranked the 21st on the Pass list. The annual competition prizes have been competed for as in former years with the greatest possible spirit. These interclass competitions, where the boys belonging to the different classes of each Standard meet on the same platform, have had an excellent effect on individual classes and on the whole Standard in general. The feeling of working together for one and the same aim, viz, to obtain the challenge banner for their respective class, has created an excellent "esprit de corps" among the scholars of each class and has brought about a healthy spirit of rivalry and wholesome ambition among scholars and masters. We likewise notice with pleasure the high sense of duty displayed by the scholars of the Upper School in the performance of their scholastic duties. The quarterly scholarships proved a powerful incentive to urge the boys to continuous serious work. The Latin studies throughout the Upper School deserve a special notice. Boys will learn everything if their interest and ambition be stimulated. If this is done in the right way and by the right means, a most satisfactory result will accrue from it. Thus by various devices and small prizes now and then competed for we have raised the Latin studies in various Standards considerably, and have likewise given the respective scholars a peculiar interest in the knowledge of this so-called "antiquated language." We thus have a substantial proof to show the shallowness of the remark one hears so often that Indian boys cannot learn Latin,—a saying almost as unwarrantable as the other phrase that Latin is of no use to an Indian scholar. To mention only this: One cannot fail to observe the remarkable difference even in the knowledge of English and English composition between those boys that have obtained some knowledge of Latin and those who possess none. Further the classics have been for centuries the grand means to govern men of letters and learning, truly educated and learned men; and the generation of to-day in spite of its great achievements in the natural sciences may yet learn a great deal from classical literature, may to its intellectual benefit study the philosophical works of the classical writers; even the great institutions of the social and political life of the old Greeks and Romans demand at present the careful study of modern politicians, not to speak of the mental culture and training which of necessity is the result of the study of a language so perfect in its detail as is the Latin tongue.

In our last year's Report we expressed the wish that a good many more of the Christian scholars might take a greater interest in physical exercise and might engage with more energy and vigour in athletic sports. We have the pleasure to say that the advice then given has been heartily acted on, and in both cricket and football our Christian students now join in much larger numbers than formerly. There is of course no 'iron rule' that urges every scholar from the school-room out to the playground, nor is it our practice to train the boys up to professional dexterity in cricket. If boys, set free from the intellectual strain of the School-room, be placed on the playground under a like strain and discipline in order to bring them up by tutors or coaches to a standard of professional skill and expertness, the playground will lose a great deal of its charm and attraction. Boys like liberty of action, especially in their games, and as long as the general rules of good behaviour and discipline are kept, we do not think it expedient that they should be subjected to them by enforced drill in those games in which their boyish instinct leads them soon to healthy ambition and to a wish of measuring their skill in friendly contest with their equals in age and prowess. An occasional word of encouragement, and now and then half an hour of instruction by a more experienced hand, an anticipation of, and ready assistance to, their reasonable wishes—that is all that is necessary to make boys aim at that perfection in their games which is within the scope of boyish enterprise. We have had this year in our own Middle School a striking illustration of the truth of our assertion. Some plucky boys had organised among themselves for the so-called "Competition Day" a number of sports, races, and physical drill; and in a few days a hundred boys had given their names; they insisted on one of their popular masters giving them a helping hand and some guidance; and nothing could have been more satisfactory than the manner in which all the arrangements were carried out. In games and recreations anything that tsavours of compulsion is detrimental to healthy amusement.

The Shorthand School has now been six years in existence and is steadily progressing. The attendance has been good and the results satisfactory, the number of Pitman's certificates obtained by the pupils being year after year on the increase. At the request of many pupils the term of the "Shorthand Special Class" has been extended from four to six months. The "Special Class" is most availed of and has proved a great success. The Principal has obtained the sanction of Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons to hold special examinations in connection with this School. The Typewriting Class has, we are glad to say, been largely attended this year. The School will re-open on the 9th January 1896.

The Chairman then distributed the prizes to the successful students, each recipient being loudly cheered as he received his reward.

The Chairman, who was received most enthusiastically, in addressing the assembly, said that he failed to understand why, out of so many other distinguished persons in Bombay, he was asked by the Reverend Fathers to preside over an institution, which was so well known for its learning and discipline. He felt both pleased and proud to occupy that position which had been on former occasions filled by no less important personages than the Viceroys of India, Governors of Bombay, and many other distinguished citizens. The reason why he was selected to preside on the occasion probably appeared to be that the Reverend Fathers must have thought that since members of other nationalities had occupied a similar position in connection with an institution of such a cosmopolitan character, they might for once have another animal of a different description. (Laughter.) He felt particular pleasure to accept the invitation, inasmuch as no fewer than three of his sons had received the benefit of education at the hands of the Reverend Fathers, who had devoted their lives to the cause of moral and mental culture of the students belonging to the diverse creeds and nationalities of this city. (Applause.) It must have indeed been a source of great pleasure to all who had heard the report read by the Rector that the institution had been making remarkable progress in education which was evidenced by the fact of the young students so successfully going through the dramatic performance. Their acting, their pronunciation, and, in fact, the manner in which they represented the different characters of the play, distinctly showed that they had received the best training reflecting great credit on the institution, which conferred the blessings of education among the different great communities of the city. (Applause.) The report alluded to the sad death of Father Hamilton, whose loss had been deeply mourned, not only by those connected with the institution, but also by the public at large. He did not know if the Reverend Fathers had any particular object in selecting the particular piece of one of Shakespeare's plays; but he (the chairman) confessed that to his mind it was a piece which was peculiarly suited to a cosmopolitan city like Bombay, where almost all the nationalities in the world were to be found. In no other play had Shakespeare pointed in such glowing and expressive language human feelings, passions, ideas, sympathies, and a number of other things which guided their actions through life. Probably, the Reverend Fathers had selected that particular piece so that they might furnish an object lesson to young students belonging to all classes and creeds, that they should not only be good and merciful towards each other, and that they should temper justice with mercy, but that they should show by their kindliness of feelings and sympathy towards each other that, differing as they did in their religious creed, they could live in peace and amity like all other civilised nations in this great cosmopolitan city. (Applause.) They must always try to remember that as Shylock the Jew, said they all had the same feelings and sentiments, and to whatever creed they belonged, they must never regard themselves above the law or above other nationalities, and must treat others as they would themselves wish to be treated by them. He regretted to observe that out of 286 students in the college there were only 11 and out of 900 students in the school, there were only 36 Mahomedan students. That was the only painful feature in the report, and he hoped that with the progress of time the number of Mahomedans would increase. In conclusion, he wished every prosperity to the institution which had been doing such excellent work under the fostering care of the Reverend Fathers. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Rev. Father Stein, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE *Pioneer* thinks that if success can be ensured by prizes, the Bombay Art Exhibition ought to eclipse anything of the kind that has yet been seen in India. There are fifty-two separate prizes on the list, and to find a sufficient number of distinctive competitions for so many rewards has evidently been a work of some little difficulty. Even after getting down to such sub-divisions as "best picture by a native," "best picture by a native lady," "best picture by a Hindu," "best picture by a Hindu of Bombay," and so on, there would still have remained an unappropriated balance. This has been avoided by the device of devoting prizes to pictures on special subjects. Thus a prize is offered for the best picture in oils of a brave action by a lady: another for the most successful depiction of "an Indian lady of ancient times in distress": a third for "the best figure painting in oil in which surprise, anger, and contempt of a lady are shown at their highest pitch." Surely no painter, at any rate no painter of the female form, will complain that he cannot find some class to suit him. The only possible addition that we can suggest to the Bombay prospectus is a prize for the best picture exhibited by those who have never painted anything else befors.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

ENGINEERING and Technical Students should study the "Practical Engineer." 2d. Weekly.

PRACTICAL Engineer. For Engineers, Managers, and Steem Users. All newsagents.

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NEWSPAPERS IN BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your paragraph with regard to "an open letter to his Excellency the Viceroy," complaining of the paucity of newspapers in the Native State of Hyderabad, has induced me to give the public, through the medium of your journal, some information regarding newspapers in the important Hindu principality of Baroda, and I trust you will have the goodness to give a little space in your columns to my remarks. The writer of the "open letter" asserts "the increase and publication of more newspapers in Native States than are found at present, as being the means for the introduction of several reforms." During my recent perrigrinations I marked a peculiar dearth of newspapers in some of the important Native States which have still retained what may be called the semblance of independent internal management, and I should have acquiesced in the main argument of the "open letter," though with an important qualifying clause, that newspapers, unless helped by numerous other factors which contribute to good government, can hardly do anything in the direction of progress. But I candidly confess my idea has undergone a material change by what I have seen and learnt in Baroda with regard to its newspapers. The Gaekwar's principality, or more correctly his capital, can boast of one journal for almost each day of the week, every one of them undertaking to discuss social, political, moral, and religious questions. Out of a natural curiosity I managed to collect together numbers of each of them. With the exception of one they are most indifferently printed, indifferently written, and one and all conspicuously wanting in any solid information or discussion. Some of the Baroda journals are looked upon by the meek populace as sources of torture or engines of extortion in the hands of adventurers. During the palmy days of one of these journals its proprietor—enjoying peculiar privileges from the youthful but ardent Ruler—went round and forced his paper on many of the ignorant towns people by insinuating that the Chief wished everyone who could read and write to subscribe to his paper. Those of your readers who have an idea of life in a Native State can easily imagine how rapidly the "paperwallah" got subscribers to his venture. Another one, which has come into existence only some months since, has resorted to the trick of levying blackmail from simple-minded folks, through an organised agency, I am told, by threatening to publish something or other against him or her unless some hush-money is told down. For their editorials the proprietors of almost all of them go a-begging or get them written by some schoolboy or by an itinerant "dodia-a-line writer. The result is what one would not wonder at. The journals one and all are devoid of any policy and line, or any fixed aim, and they are at present convenient tools in the hands of cliques or individuals to disseminate vill lying strictures or fulsome praises of their foes or friends as may suit their purpose. In the series of letters which I propose to send you during my sojourn in Sir Sayajirao's capital I may have to quote instances of the mischief the Baroda newspapers have been doing. There are at present no less than five weeklies in Baroda: The "Baroda Vatsal," "Arajdar," "Vichar Sagar," "Chandrashekhor," and the "Sayaji Vijay." Of these the first and the latest are tri-lingual. The "Sayaji Vijay," as the name implies, undertakes to glorify the Ruler. Owing to the exertions of its shrewd and calculating proprietor it commands the largest circulation of the lot, and is therefore largely so sought by candidates for office to have their doings and their old "Chitties" from "Sablogs" magnified and loudly trumpeted, evidently with the object of their attracting the notice of those who have the patronage of posts in their gift. Can you blame me, Mr. Editor, of sound practical purpose? If that is doubtful, I ask, where is the use of demanding or manufacturing instruments which fail to conscientiously serve the rulers or the ruled?—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 25. ALPHA.

STAMPS AND STAMP-COLLECTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the case published under the heading, "An Interesting Case for Stamp Collectors," in your issue of the 25th instant, in which the judge decided that the contesting parties were not cognizant of the genuineness or otherwise of the stamp in question, viz. (10d., Great Britain, plate 2), I would request a fair hearing of the other side on the matter. I have been manager of a stamp dealing firm, carrying on extensive business in stamps in Bombay for the past four years, and I have had exceptional and ample opportunities for the examination and valuation of stamps. I was quite aware of both the genuineness and value of this above stamp (10d., plate 2), which formed the subject of dispute. Regarding the Judge's decision I would like to make it public that the stamp referred to was in good faith sold to me for Rs. 50, and a promissory note was passed by me to the vendor for the amount, which fact was denied by the plaintiff in the court of the magistrate, who disbelieved the statement of such denial, and was of opinion that the transaction was a "Bonafide" one, and the only course open to the plaintiff was to sue in a Civil Court for the recovery of the value of the article sold; and further, in dismissing the case, remarked that the plaintiff had entirely failed to prove anything against me in that court. Sir, the real cause of my having lost the case in the Small Causes Court was that my witnesses failed to appear, but, if necessary, I will be prepared to prove, beyond doubt, the truth of my statement by calling them again, and I would be obliged by any of your legal professional readers informing me as to what steps I can take to compel the plaintiff to carry out his part of the bargain or to admit his having received the promissory note for Rs. 50 for the stamp sold to me.—Yours, &c.,

C. A. D'MELLO, Manager,
The Great Philatelic Co.
Nov. 28.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Ayodhaya Das Babu	Hopwood, Miss	Pack, H
Abdul Gani	Harold, W	Parvis, F E, Mrs
Abdul Satar	Hill, John G	Pearson, Mr
Abbot, Dr W L	Hupkirk, W Charles	Peterson, C
Abamed Merall	Hill, M	Poldori, Alfredo
Bizas, Solomon	Henton, Miss S E	Pala, Krasamy S
Brindo, O	Hodgson, P E	Peru, Ginseppiva
Bercovice, D Rosa	Hopkins, Lt Louis E	Pazab, H A Thos
Bronchie, Leip	Innes, Ker A	Richmond, R S
Brice, A G	Imay, Wm	Relfer, Jacob
Brimo, Antoine A	Jenng, Sgt Le	Renner, T W
Brimo, Jean G	James, Miss	Rignebourg, Madame R
Barlensky, A	Jacobsohn, Chayen	Rogers, Miss
Brittlebank, W	Jameson, Michael E	Robertson
Burke, F M, Miss	Jennings, W H	Rogers, A S
Battioll, Franis Ang	Jogendra Nath Chamdure	Rickie, Davidson
Cooke, E J	Koffer, Herman	Saldson, Sha
Cabbles, A W	Keith, Col J	Stevens, Joseph Earle
Carpenter, Miss	Klayman, L	Schmidt, E
Cards, F	Kapadiya, B R	Sotts, Constantin
Crawford, A F	Koepapy, U	Sharp, Pte T
Duke, A L, Mrs	Lane, Dr	Stevenson, W R
DeLaisne, Edgar	Lane, E C, Mrs	Sheridan, J F, Mrs
DeSouza, M X	Lala, Uhunamul Chavin	Terry, T Philip, Mrs
Douglas, J A, Mrs	Lawrie, H E	Tryon, R Mrs
DeSouza, Manoel	Leonard, Prof J G	Thorn, Lee, Sergt R
D'Orzeozko, C	Lawson, Mrs H	Tuback, M M
Estang, Alphse Nagoonde I	Lescreg, Jules	Taylor, A J
Elliot, Nimian L	Morgan, Miss	Thomas, Ludman Pte
Fagan, Mrs	Malachowski, A Von	Vagner, Irma
Forbes, Major	Morison, W T	Wood, G, Mrs
Fullertay, Miss Marry	Mekenzie, Mrs Florence	Woylandt, Otts, Mrs
Gatts, Sydney	Melachrind, Oddissus	Walker, D P
Gart, Andrews Th	O'Neill, Arthur R	Willam, Mr
Gennaway, A	O'Connor, M	Wilcox, W
Gower, John	Oswald, Thos C	Wright, Miss L
Graham, J H		Weston, Mrs
Grant, J A		Wood, E A, Miss
Hambridge, Horace		or Mrs

THE following is a list of the speakers at the forthcoming St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta. The Chairman proposes (1) H. M. the Queen-Empress of India. (2) The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family. (3) The Viceroy and the Land we live in. The Navy, Army and Reserve forces will be proposed by the Hon. Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I., and replied to by Colonel F. W. Robinson. The Pious Memory of Saint Andrew will be proposed by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Crombie, and the Land O'Cakes by the Croupier. Our guests will be proposed by Mr. Gilbert Henderson and replied to by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The pipers have been kindly lent by the officers of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (93rd), and are coming all the way from Mian Mir. The heather has arrived and was gathered by friends in Inverness-shire. The menu cards have been designed by that old friend Mr. Charles C. J. Patterson, and have been "got up" by Messrs. A. and D. Padon, the Edinburg firm, which has done them so successfully for several years past. On this occasion the chair, a facsimile of Mary Queen of Scots' chair in Stirling Castle, and which was presented to the Caledonian Society of Calcutta by the Sterling Boading Co., will be occupied by the Chairman.

Holloway's Pills.—This purifying and regulating Medicine should occasionally be had recourse to during foggy, cold, and wet weather. These Pills are the best preventive of hoarseness, sore throat, diphtheria, pleurisy, and asthma, and are sure remedies for congestion, bronchitis and inflammation. A moderate attention to the directions folded round each box will enable every invalid to take the Pills in the most advantageous manner; they will be taught the proper doses, and the circumstances under which they must be increased or diminished. Holloway's Pills act as alteratives, aperients and tonics. Whenever these Pills have been taken as the last resource, the result has always been gratifying. Even when they fail to cure, they always assuage the severity of the symptoms and diminish the danger.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL SERVICE RULES.

THE following rules for admission to the Bombay Provincial Civil Service prescribed by his Excellency the Governor in Council, with the approval of the Government of India, were published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

I.—The Bombay Provincial Civil Service shall be open to all duly qualified subjects of her Majesty and of Native Princes in subordinate alliance with her Majesty, who have resided for not less than three years before the date of appointment within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of States under the political control of his Excellency the Governor in Council: Provided that, in the case of a European not coming within the definition of Native of India contained in section 6 of 33 Vict., Cap. 3, the previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to his appointment to the service and that of the Secretary of State to his appointment to a listed post. Classes of persons eligible.

II.—The service will be divided into two branches, the Executive, comprising about 75, and the Judicial, comprising about 125 appointments, as notified from time to time, out of which about 15 in the Executive and about 13 in the Judicial Branch will be localised in Sind. Division into Executive and Judicial Branches.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH.
Presidency Proper.

III.—Vacancies in the Executive Branch will ordinarily be filled up by Modes of appointment to Executive Branch.

(*a*) direct competition;
(*b*) Selection among candidates after examination;
(*c*) Promotion of selected officers, who are already in the subordinate service.

IV.—Six months' notice will be given in the *Government Gazette* and the public newspapers of the number of appointments to be filled up each year by direct competition, and by selection after examination, and of the date fixed for the examination. Admission to the examination will be subject to the following conditions:— Recruitment by competition and selection after examination.

(i) The age of candidates shall not be less than 21 or more than 25 years on the date to be fixed by Government for the examination. The proofs of age required will be the same as under the rules approved by the Government of India for candidates proceeding to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service.
(ii) Candidates must produce satisfactory certificates of—
(*a*) Physical fitness for the service of Government from the Presidency Medical Board;
(*b*) Nationality;
(*c*) Character, from the heads of such schools and colleges as they may have attended, or, in the event of their being already in the service of Government, from the head of the department in which they may be employed.

Note.—Conditions (i) and (ii) (*a*) may be relaxed or dispensed with in the case of candidates already in the service of Government.

V.—The examination will be conducted by a special Board under the general direction of the Educational Department of Government. The examination.

(i) The appointment offered for direct competion will be filled up in accordance with the order of merit determined by the Board and reported to Government as the result of the examination.
(ii) Candidates will be required to satisfy the Board that they have such a knowledge of one of the vernacular languages of the Presidency—Hindustani, Gujarati, Marathi, or Kanarese,—as enables them to speak, read, write and translate with facility from the written character into English, and *vice versa*.
(iii) The subjects of examination will be as follows:—

A.—Obligatory.
I.—History and Geography of England and India.
II.—Mathematics, including—
(1) Arithmetic, up to and including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion and simple interest;
(2) Algebra, up to and including simple equations;
(3) Euclid, Books I and II.
III.—English literature and composition.

B.—Optional.
Not more than three of the following subjects:—
IV.—Natural Science.
Not more than two of the following branches—Chemistry, Electricity, Geology, Botany.
V.—Moral Science—Mental and Moral Philosophy.
VI.—One classical language—Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, or Latin.
VII.—Political Economy.
VIII.—Higher Mathematics.

Province of Sind.

VI.—Appointments to the Executive Branch in Sind will also be filled up under the above rules except that the examinations will be conducted at Karachi by a Board to be appointed by the Commissioner, who will report the results to Government, and that the vernacular language in the case of candidates for appointment by direct competition or selection after examination will be Sindhi, or Hindustani.

JUDICIAL BRANCH.
Presidency Proper.

VII.—No candidate will be appointed to the Judicial Branch whose age is less than 21, or unless he is already in Government service, more than 30 years, and who has not qualified for a Subordinate Judgeship under Section 22 of Act XIV of 1869, Qualification.

and either

(*a*) been in full and continuous practice for three years as an Advocate, Vakil or Pleader in a Civil Court;

or

(*b*) served for three years as Honorary Assistant under the Government Pleader in the High Court or in a District Court;

Note.—The Legal Remembrancer will upon application assign qualified persons as Honorary Assistants to Government Pleaders.

or

(c) served with approval for three years in any of the Courts marginally noted as Clerk of the Court, Head Clerk, Sheristadar, Deputy Sheristadar, Nazir, or First Assistant to the Registrar or as Honorary Assistant under the Registrar or Clerk of the Court;

High Court.	
Presidency Small Cause Court.	at a Sadar Station.
District Court.	
Subordinate Court or Provincial Small Cause Court.	

Note.—Qualified persons desiring to be employed in a Civil Court should apply to the Registrar of the High Court or the Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, or the District Judge, as the case may be;

or

(d) exercised with approval magisterial powers for three years while holding office as a Mamlatdar or Head Karkun;

or

(e) performed successively for a continuous period of three consecutive years more than one of the duties specified in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d).

Where the candidate has acquired a qualification under Section 22 of Act XIV of 1869, otherwise than by practising for five years as an Advocate or Vakil of the High Court, the period spent in performing the duties specified in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) must be wholly subsequent to the acquisition of such qualification.

VIII.—Every candidate for appointment shall submit his application to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by satisfactory certificates— Application for Appointment.

(*a*) of nationality;
(*b*) that he is within the prescribed limits of age, the proofs of age being the same as those required under Rule IV (i);
(*c*) that he is physically fit for the service of Government;
(*d*) that he is of good moral character;
(*e*) that he has such a knowledge of one of the vernacular languages of the Presidency, Gujarati, Marati or Kanarese (or of Hindustani) as enables him to speak, read, write and translate with facility, from the written character into English and *vice versa*.

Note.—The certificate mentioned in (*e*) must be signed by Presidency Medical Board and those mentioned in (*d*) and (*e*) may be signed by a District Judge, by the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, by the Principal of a College or other institution recognized by the University of Bombay, by a Professor of the Government Law School, by the Chief Judicial, Executive or Political Officer of the British Government in a district outside the limits of the Bombay Presidency, or in a Native State, or by the Registrar of the High Court.

IX.—In making appointments from among candidates qualified under clauses (c) and (d) of Rule VII, his Excellency the Governor in Council will be guided in his selection solely by regard to the special merits of the candidates; in other cases he will except when it may for special reasons seem to him desirable to follow some other course, and except as hereinafter provided, select from among the candidates whose certificates are satisfactory, in order, according to the dates on which they severally obtained the degree of LL.B., or passed the examination prescribed by the High Court under Section 22 of Act XIV of 1869, or were enrolled as Advocates or Vakils of the High Court: Provided that Selection of candidates.

(1) any candidate who refuses any appointment, substantive or acting that may be offered to him, shall lose his claim to the next three vacancies;
(2) any candidate who has passed an examination before the Central Committee in any of the three vernacular languages—Marathi, Gujarati, or Kanarese—other than his own, shall obtain priority over other candidates, not having so passed, who became qualified in the same year under Section 22 of Act XIV of 1869.

X.—Except in special cases in which His Excellency the Governar in Council may otherwise order, every candidate will be appointed to the lowest grade of Subordinate Judges of the Second Class, and the appointment will be conditional on his passing, within two years, in one of the three vernacular languages other than his own, specified in Rule IX (2), if he has not done so before appointment. Ordinary conditions of appointment.

Province of Sind.

XI.—No candidates will be appointed to the Judicial Branch in Sind whose age is less than 21 or unless he is already in the Government service more than 30 years and who is not qualified to practise as an Advocate or Pleader in all the Courts of Sind, including the Sadar Court. Qualification.

XII.—Every candidate for appointment shall submit his application to the Commissioner in Sind, accompanied by such certificates of age, character, nationality, physical fitness or other qualifications as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Commissioner. If called on to do so, the candidates must satisfy the Commissioner that he is able to read and write both English and Sindhi with ease and accuracy, and that he has recently been residing for a period of not less than three years in Sind. Application for appointment.

XIII.—In making appointments from among candidates already in Government service the Commissioner will be guided in his selection solely by regard to the special merits of the candidates; in other cases he will, except when it may, for special reasons, seem desirable to follow some other course and except as hereinafter provided, select from among the candidates whose certificates are satisfactory, in order according to the dates on which they were severally allowed to practise as Advocates or Pleaders in the Courts of Sind, Provided that Selection of candidates.

(1) any candidate who refuses any appointment, substantive or acting, that may be offered to him, shall lose his claim to the next three vacancies;
(2) Any candidate who during the period of three years referred to in Rule XII has been in full and continuous practice as an Advocate, Vakil or Pleader in a Civil Court shall obtain priority over other candidates who have not been so employed.

Note.—Should there be a break or breaks in the period of three full years owing to illness or absence for any other cause recognized by the Commissioner, the period of three years may consist of two or more periods preceding or following such break or breaks.

XIV.—Except in special cases in which the Commissioner may otherwise order, every candidate will be appointed to the lowest class of Subordinate Judges in Sind. Ordinary condition of appointment.

XV.—A Subordinate Judge transferred from another part of India to Sind shall not receive any promotion in Sind after he has been there for two years, unless within that period he satisfies the Commissioner that he can talk and understand Sindhi and can read and write it with ease and accuracy. Transfers to Sind Judicial Branch.

GENERAL RULES.

XVI.—Nothing in any of the foregoing rules shall prevent His Excellency the Governor in Council or the Commissioner in Sind, as the case may be, from appointing in exceptional cases any person whom they consider to be specially qualified to the Executive or Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service by nomination pure and simple, nor from making such arrangements for carrying on the duties of officers temporarily absent as may be convenient, nor be construed as an engagement on the part of Government, who reserve the right to vary the rules from time to time, with or without notice, as the public interests may require. Exceptional and temporary appointments.

XVII.—Unless otherwise expressly directed, every appointment to the Provincial Civil Service shall be probationary for two years and until the probationer has passed the departmental examinations, if any, prescribed for the Branch to which he belongs. Candidates appointed to the Executive Branch will be required to go through a prescribed course of equitation and obtain a certificate of proficiency before they are confirmed. Probation.

XVIII.—After confirmation no member of the Service shall be dismissed, except on the result of a judicial or formal departmental inquiry. Dismissal.

XIX.—Promotion to appointments, the salary of which is less than Rs. 500 a month, will ordinarily be given according to seniority, subject to fitness and approved conduct. Promotion to appointments of which the salary is Rs. 500 a month and upwards will be based solely on fitness and merit, seniority being regarded only when the claims of two or more candidates of equal fitness and merit come into competition. Promotion.

XX.—Subject to the proviso that no officer shall be transferred from the Executive to the Judicial Branch unless, in the Presidency Proper he is qualified for a Subordinate Judgeship under Section 22 of Act XIV of 1869 or in the Province of Sind under Rule XI. of these Rules and has completed three years' service under Government, it shall be open to Government, on application or otherwise, to transfer an officer between the Presidency Proper and Sind and from one branch of the Service to the other and to determine his position in the Branch to which he is transferred. Power to transfer.

APPENDIX A.—1.

List of appointments in the Executive Branch of the Bombay Provincial Civil Service in the Presidency Proper:—

Serial number of appointment.	Appointment.	Pay. Rupees per mensem.
1	Magistrate and Collector	Rs. 1,608 or Rs. 1,200 according as the appointment is made to a Senior or Junior Collectorship.
2	Ditto	
4	Talukdari Settlement Officer.	800
4	Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1st Grade	800
5—6	Two Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, 2nd Grade	700
7—12	Six Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, 3rd Grade	600
13—28	Sixteen Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, 4th Grade	500
29—41	Thirteen Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, 5th Grade	400
42—60	Nineteen Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, 6th Grade	300

APPENDIX B—2.

List of appointments in the Executive Branch of the Bombay Provincial Service in the Province of Sind.

Serial number of appointment.	Appointment.	Pay Rupees per mensem.
1	Depy Collr and Magte, 2nd Grade.....	700
2

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE new Duchess of Marlborough is said to be as much American in her instincts as are the other members of her family, despite the fact that she now becomes an English subject. Instead of waiting until she gets to Paris, where her friends advised her to purchase her bonnets, she preferred to get them in New York because it was more American. The other day, therefore, Mrs. Vanderbilt went to a large Fifth-avenue millinery establishment and purchased ten "exquisite creations" in bonnets and hats. The lowest price paid for any one in the lot was £6.

Pastor Julius Werner, a well-known German Christian Socialist, who paid a visit to Eversley in the spring of the present year, has just been recording his impressions. Speaking of the rectory, Past or Werner says:—"No change has taken place in its appearance since Kingsley's death. The spacious rooms on the ground floor were as cold as cellars. It is not difficult to understand when we consider the unhealthy position of the house, and especially the detestable English methods of heating, that Kingsley should have suffered from chronic catarrh, which at last caused his death. The rectory garden looks neglected, but perhaps it is all the more romantic on that account." In the village and the whole neighbourhood the Pastor found from conversation with the old inhabitants that Kingsley's memory is very dear. Many pilgrims visit his grave, and among these are not a few Americans.

When the last mail left Melbourne a pretty squabble was in progress between Mr. George Rignold and the Rev. George Walters, a Melbourne Unitarian minister, with respect to the play "Joseph of Canaan." Mr. Walters, it is admitted, wrote the play, but Mr. Rignold says he made it playable. He therefore claims that the play was written by Witers "in conjunction" with Rignold. It is, as one of the Melbourne papers puts it, a nice question. Something like the old riddle. If one hen lays an egg and another hen hatches it, which hen is the mother of the chicken?

Senor Zeballos, formerly Minister to the United States from Argentina, did not speak English very fluently. "I make often many mestake when I speak Amarieano," said he. "I make a bad blunder the last time I am received at the White House. A beautiful ladee tell me something which happen in your Civil War. She says she see it. Now, I think to myself I will be polite and make the senora a grand compliment. 'It is impossible that you see it, madam,' I say. 'You must have been born many, many years before the war.' All the time," concluded Zeballos, "I mean after the war. But I make a meestake. I say 'before.' No, the ladee was not pleased. She felt much contempt."

Some interesting particulars of Chinese life and religious work among the Chinese are given in a memoir of the murdered missionaries, with the above title, by Mary E. Watson, sister of Mrs. Stewart, which has just been published by Marshall Brothers. It was in 1876 that Mr. and Mrs. Stewart first went to China. Mrs. Stewart conducted a school for the training of women, and an incident happened one day which shows to what extent infanticide, so far as female children are concerned, still prevails in the Middle Kingdom. One day, addressing her class, she said, "You know now that the things said about us are not true. I am sure that some of the things said about you are not true. For instance, about killing the girl babies. I do not suppose any of you have done so." A smile passed from one to the other, and, much doubtless to Mrs. Stewart's surprise, no fewer than eighteen out of the twenty women present confessed to having been guilty of the crime! Although in some parts of China, as was seen during the late war, the weather during winter is very cold, the Chinese think English fires very uncivilised—so destructive to furniture, and so apt to smoke. "Their way of getting warm is to add jacket over jacket and skirt over skirt, and when sitting quiet to embrace a little charcoal burner hidden by the wide sleeves of the tunic." Sometimes this unseen warm friend was forgotten during Mrs. Stewart's class hours, and there was a cry that somebody was on fire. All hands would then hasten to the rescue, and the fire would be put out amid much amusement.

After the Japanese had taken Tamsui, Formosa, it may be remembered that they hovered for some time about Foochow. We find Mr. Stewart in a letter written at this time hoping they would not land, but he adds that the Japanese had many well-wishers among the Chinese. "Here eight out of ten of the lower and middle classes would rejoice at a Japanese victory." The feelings of these Chinese later must have been abundantly satisfied. The Stewarts wore the native dress, and even at Foochow this fact elicited very favourable observations from the natives. "How much nicer that dress is than the foreign!" was a common remark; and some women called out respecting Mrs. Stewart, "Do look! Her petticoat is just like ours, and her jacket too; her hair is done in the same way, and her shoes do look nice. If it were not for the eyes she would look "just like us."

Lovers of Cervantes' immortal romance will hear with sorrow of the death of Mr. John Ormsby, which is recorded by the "Athenæum." Probably none of the many translators of "Don Quixote" had an acquaintance with Spanish literature so deep and wide as his. He was a member of the Middle Temple, but was never, we believe, called to the Bar, having devoted himself to literature even before he entered that honourable society. He was the author of some charming papers relative to his travels, and his translation of the "Poema del Cid" is the only complete one which exists in English.

The scientific papers note the death of Dr. Albert E. Foote, of Philadelphia, who was a physician by profession and a mineralogist by inclination. Owing to his wide correspondence and extensive travels he was almost as well known in this country as in his own; and his exhibits and lectures in London in 1887 will be remembered by many. He also frequently attended the meetings of the British Association. One of the most enthusiastic and successful of collectors, he found much enjoyment in the collection and study of minerals and meteorites.

A successor to the late Sir Charles Halle as Principal of the Royal Manchester College of Music has been found in Mr. Adolph Brodsky, the eminent Russian violinist, recently engaged by Sir Charles as leader of his famous orchestra in place of Mr. Willy Hess, who has accepted an important post at Cologne. Mr. Brodsky, who is in the prime of life, was for ten years head of the violin school at the Leipsic Conservatorium, and has latterly been resident in America. Alike as a soloist and quartet player, he has long enjoyed a very high reputation, and his debut at the Halle concerts in Manchester was a complete success.

The Dortmund Socialists do not seem to have derived much benefit from the feud between the Constitutional parties which enabled them to return Dr. Lutgenau at the recent election. Hardly were the figures declared than the new member was sentenced to five months' imprisonment for "lese-majeste." This is, however, only a temporary incident after all, while the disputes between the National Liberals and the Ultramontanes threaten to be permanent. In that case there will be many more such elections as that of Dortmund, and the whole fabric of German society may be seriously shaken.

The return of Mr Asquith to practice at the Bar is now an accomplished fact. The right honourable gentleman made his appearance in the Bankruptcy Court, London, before Mr Justice Vaughan Williams, where he represented certain trustees in a bankruptcy case. He will, of course (writes a London correspondent), have no difficulty in resuming his old position as a leader of exceptional strength and ability.

With reference to certain disquieting rumours, which have been circulated respecting the health of the Empress of Russia, and the statement that some other physicians will be called in, the "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent is in a position to state that her Imperial Majesty, according to the declaration of her medical adviser, is going on as well as possible, and that he neither needs nor desires any extraneous assistance.

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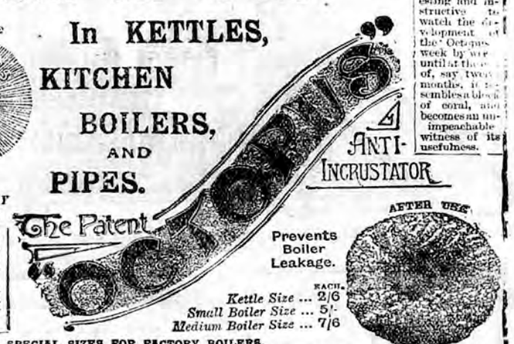

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 1d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS, EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN 1d., 2d., 6d. & 2d., ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
STOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1788.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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NOTICES.

For the LANGUOR and EXHAUSTION caused by SUMMER HEAT.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever the system requires tone and strengthening, Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

"A very valuable condensed food; a very powerful and agreeable tonic and stimulant."—*The Lancet.*

Stephens' Inks

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MARCKS & Co.'s (Ld.)

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

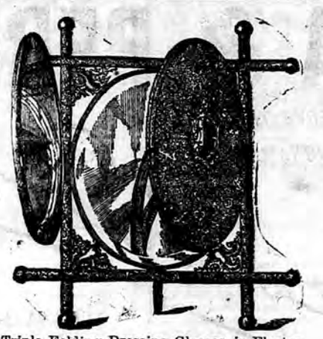
Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

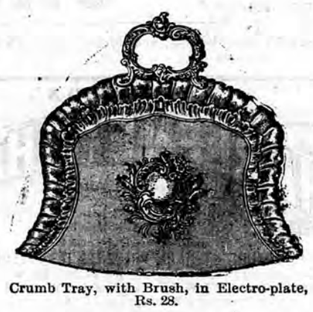
Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electro-plate mounts, Rs. 66.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.

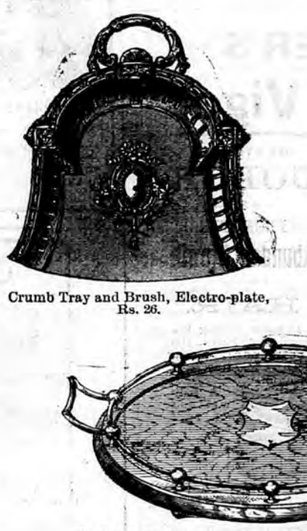


Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

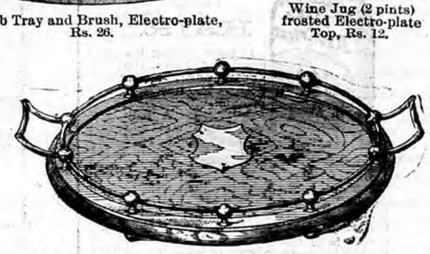
Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.



Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.



Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs.

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.

NOTICES.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the **Best Quality** and **Pure Fast Dye.**

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FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

AT FIRST COST,

DIRECT from the SPINNERS.

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AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

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CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA,

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

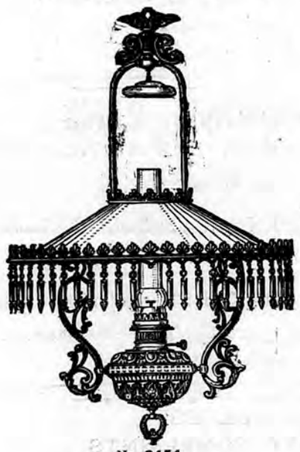
LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

THE NOTED HOUSE IN INDIA

FOR THE BEST AND MOST IMPROVED

LAMPS & LANTERNS.



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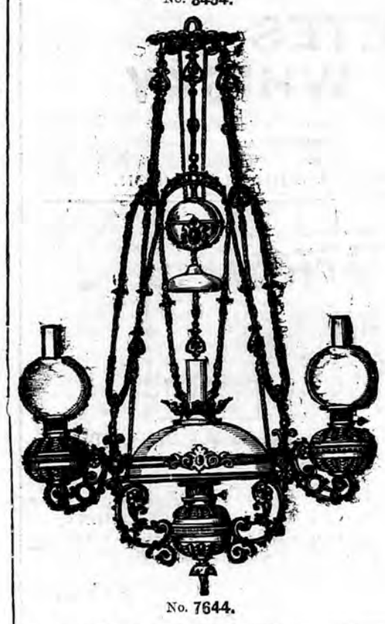

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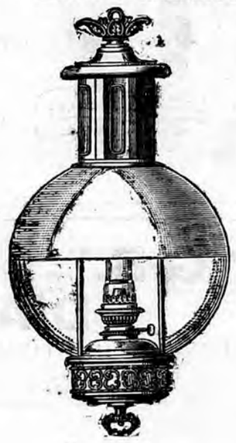

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COFFEE MACHINES & TEA KETTLES

FOR

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IN LARGE VARIETY.

Catalogue and Descriptive Price List free by Post.

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.

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ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 2s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

FOR

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA,

they claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to affect some vital part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the competition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate person.

Manufactured in England by Thomas Blair & Co., 139, Borough, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; of them the Agents, Ballapore & Co., Ghamdale, Calcutta.

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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless! Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

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